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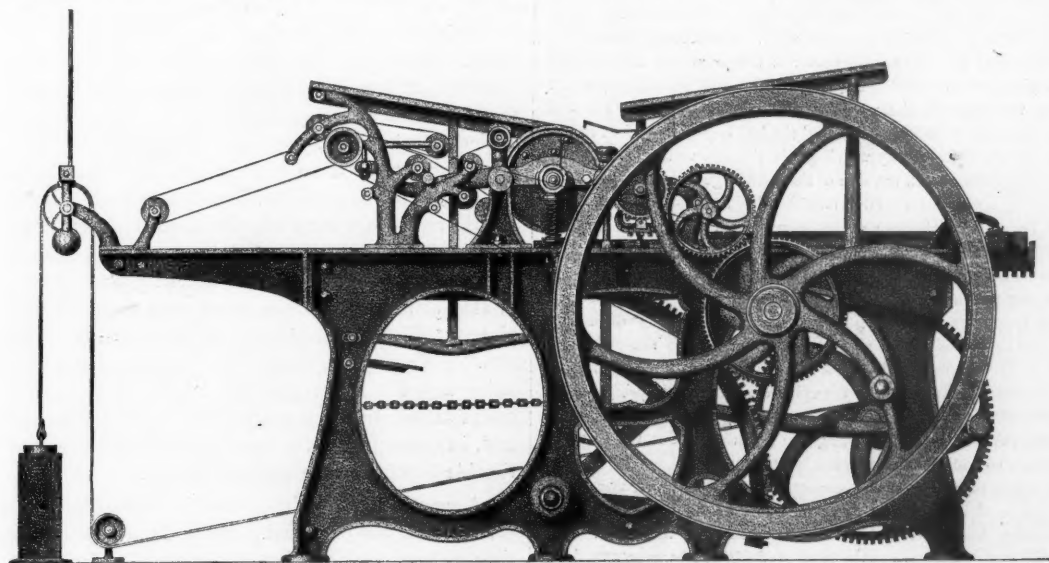
THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

IN many important industrial centers between the seaboard and the Mississippi, printers whose slender resources prevented them from becoming the possessors of machine presses have sadly felt the need of something less expensive than the productions of Hoe, Taylor and Adams. Throughout the advertising age, from 1850 to the present,

such printers were eager to patronize those whose efforts were directed toward building machinery to answer their growing wants, nor did they care whether it was built according to prevalent ideas so long as it came within their means.

Among the first to attempt this hazardous feat was L. T. Guernsey, a resident of Rutland, Vermont, to whom a patent was issued in 1852 for a cylinder press, differing in many respects from any then in use. The cut herewith presented is taken from a lithograph courteously furnished



GUERNSEY OSCILLATING CYLINDER PRESS, 1852.

enterprising business men, realizing that printers' zinc had the ring of pure metal, have availed themselves of its advantages and sought by every means to attract attention. The three "R's," that had so long been known to stand for Readin', 'Ritin', and 'Rithmetic, would indicate "Radway's Ready Relief" equally as well if worked on hand-bills, posters and circulars. The cabalistic sign "S. T. 1860 X," and "Spaulding's Prepared Glue" required tons of ink to advertise the excellence they represented.

In hopes of securing portions of the increasing work,

by the inventor, and is the only memento left of his efforts in behalf of his brother printers in the past. Mr. Guernsey, who is still engaged in the printing business in Beloit, Wisconsin, states:

I was the first person, so far as I know, who attempted to construct a cheap machine that would serve the then wants (1846) of first-class country printers a better purpose than the hand press. I began on the traversing cylinder plan, i. e., cylinder rolling over stationary bed. I built a crude wooden thing, and became satisfied that it was useless. I had supposed I was original in it, but found afterward I was not, that many years before an English press built on this principle had been used in a Baltimore printing-house. Some time after this a man

in New Jersey struck into it, and later the Prouty Press has taken it up. I then constructed my crude affair with reciprocating bed driven by the crank motion, bed and cylinder belted together, thus giving the cylinder an oscillating motion as the bed moved in and out. This admitted of much cheaper construction. On this experimental machine I printed a small religious paper, having about 2,500 circulation, for about two years. Then the press had attracted general attention, until, finally, McKay & Hoadley, machinists, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, became interested in it, and made a press that proved to be the only one adapted for long service among the many attempts all over the country for a similar object, scores of them not worth mentioning. Northrup was the first decisive competitor. His press had a small cylinder, the bed being driven by a horizontal crank and long sweeping connecting rod or pitman. He afterward abandoned that style and substituted, substantially, the ordinary or common drum cylinder, using the endless chain in place of rack and pinion to drive the bed. This press also had a short life. The Guernsey was three times reconstructed and improved, and had a good sale until the older press makers commenced building a country press at a little higher price, but a much better one.

But the world by this time—so to speak—had been made all over again, and the great strife for superior excellency has been going on ever since, until now it has become well nigh marvelous. The Guernsey press, I suppose, is not now made. My patents were sold to Gordon McKay some twenty-eight years ago.

From a descriptive catalogue printed upon this press in Lynn, Massachusetts, 1856, we quote the following:

Motion is communicated to the machine from the balance wheel by means of a crank handle or belt running on the rim. Upon this same shaft is a spur pinion about six inches diameter which drives the large gear seen low down on the right of the picture. In the arm of this gear, near the rim, is inserted a crank pin, and a corresponding crank is keyed on the other end of the same shaft. Connecting rods extend from these crank pins toward the center of the press and are attached to wrist pins in the oscillating segments. The type bed rests upon the segments which sustain the whole force of the impression. The bed and segments are geared together, and the bed is guided by four rollers running on a double railway which guide the bed vertically, and also four rollers running upon the side of the railway guiding it horizontally, thus securing a rectilinear motion and allowing it to move with ease.

The impression cylinder receives from the bed a reciprocating rotary motion by means of straps attached, one on each side of the bed, at opposite corners, and wound in opposite directions upon rims provided for that purpose on the ends of the cylinder.

This peculiar arrangement secures perfect uniformity of motion between the type and cylinder by means of the straps. The cylinder is carried by the impression levers seen in the engraving, the fulcrum being near the left hand side of the cylinder, with spiral springs under the center of bearing. These springs are set by screws under them to exert any required power in lifting the cylinder above the form to admit the return of the bed after the impression.

The impression levers, and consequently the cylinder, are drawn down and held in position by two impression links, one of which is seen passing down to the shield-shaped opening in the frame. The links receive a pendulum motion from studs in the segments working the lower ends over an inclined plane in the frame, firmly holding the cylinder type high during the impression and allowing the springs to raise it for the bed to return. A pedal connecting with the impression links by chains is provided, by means of which the operator can suspend the impression at pleasure. The distributing roller stands in front of the cylinder and is driven by gears from the balance wheel shaft. The form rollers are supported under the distributor by arms extending from the impression levers and rise and fall with the cylinder; after inking the form they receive ink from the fountain which is attached to and carried by the bed. (NOTE.—This was subsequently altered by placing the fountain on the distributor standards.)

A registering apparatus is attached to the feed board, the points being down only while the sheet is passing over them, giving ample time for pointing.

The length of the frame is about eight feet, the fly extending three feet beyond; the width of the frame is about fifty-four inches. The height from the floor to the top of the type bed is thirty-seven and one-half inches. The size of the type bed (exclusive of bearers and coffins) is forty-three and three-quarters by thirty inches; it will work a solid mass of type, exclusive of chase room, twenty-six by forty-one and one-half inches. The press is easily turned by one man at the fly-wheel, at the rate of seven hundred per hour, and may be run by steam, as fast as the operator can lay on the paper.

The advantages claimed are: Its cheapness, simplicity and freedom from liability to get out of order, facility of adjustment to any size sheet or amount of impression, the trip for suspending the impression at will, ease of working, convenience of making ready and access to the form, absolute harmony of motion between bed and cylinder preventing injury to type, rapidity of execution and quality of work, perfect distribution and register, easy, steady and silent run of the bed, requiring no reversing springs or air buntings as in Hoe or Taylor presses.

(To be Continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

BY J. B. HULING.

AN invention of comparatively recent years, which met a demand doubtless existing for centuries, is the type-writer. The use of language among human beings was followed by the creation of signs wherewith to record and preserve the expressed ideas. To spread written knowledge, copying by hand was resorted to, and, in the crudeness of characters and lack of system, it must have been infinitely more tedious than the same kind of work is today. To lighten the labor, and to hasten the completion thereof, became desirable. The earliest attempts in that direction are transmitted to us in the accounts of the ancient block books, one page being a single block, the characters engraved on one surface. The gain there was something, but appreciated less as the world progressed, and the craving for knowledge increased. The cutting of the blocks was both expensive and slow, and the genius of Gutenberg ultimately obviated the necessity for further pursuit of that art, when movable types were designed and employed. Thus was the birth of "the art preservative of all arts." We may conjecture that the need which the type-writer now fills was really what was first recognized; but, most fortunately, it was not gratified in such a limited way, and, in consequence, the human race forever has the inestimable benefits of the typographic art.

A practical type-writing machine seemed hardly possible before it was produced. It could not have come at any time without the invention of typography, for most of the necessary principles and devices are similar. Type-writing is actually a new system of printing, and the experiments of years in one field saved relatively the same efforts in the other. To accomplish the invention of a type-writer had not sufficient incentive to conquer the problems overcome in trying to perfect the art of printing. The close relation of one art to the other is illustrated by the fact that the first type-writer to be received with favor by the public was a variation of a machine designed by printers, and being made for the purposes of their craft. Before doing more than to refer to this fact, however, let us go back, and see how the noble invention of Gutenberg,

and the extension of its practice, obscured the old desire for rapid and legible occasional copies.

Inventive genius in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was not so active as it became afterward, but was steadily growing, under the stimulus given by the development of printing, and its liberalizing effects. The leading governments of that time were not so disposed to foster domestic inventions in the practical and useful arts as to encourage discovery and conquest in foreign lands. When there was less room for the latter, the former seemed to receive an impulse, and one of the earliest results was in the field of our subject. There are no known records of any type-writing device prior to 1714. The archives of the British patent-office show the issue of a paper on January 7, of that year, beginning as follows:

WHEREAS, our trusty and welbeloved subject, Henry Mill, hath, by his humble petition, represented unto vs, that he has, by his great study, paines, and expence, lately invented and brought to perfection "An Artificial Machine or Method for the Impressing or Transcribing of Letters Singly or Progressively one after another, as in Writing, whereby all Writings whatsoever may be Engrossed in Paper or Parchment so Neat and Exact as not to be distinguished from Print; that the said Machine or Method may be of great Use in Settlements and Publick Records, the Impression being deeper and more lasting than any other Writing, and not to be Erased or Counterfeited without Manifest Discovery," etc.

Henry Mill was born in London about 1680. He had a liberal education, and early developed great skill in mechanics. While quite young he was chosen chief engineer for the New River Company, one of the oldest and largest corporations supplying London with water, his selection before older men being a recognition of his great genius. He also designed the system of water supply for the town of Northampton. He was with the New River Company till his death, at the advanced age of ninety years. The British patent-office records a patent issued to Henry Mill in 1706, for a carriage-spring. Any biographical information we can obtain only mentions his engineering achievements, and we can but inferentially conclude that he was the worthy inventor of the first type-writing device. We cannot tell what was the particular form of his machine, for there was no drawing supplied, and the quotation contains the only description. There is every reason for believing that it was not thoroughly practical, and went the way of inventions of the same nature in the present day. The want of something to assist the blind to read was early felt, and, but for Mill's description, it might be imagined that his device was to that end, as were many afterward. In fact, the first instrument known to succeed Mill's anywhere was a French one, in 1784, to make embossed characters for the blind. It is not within the scope of this article, however, to more than mention anything but writing-machines proper. In Great Britain, Mill had no recorded imitator until 1841. Then a patent was obtained for printing in connection with telegraphy, but the device was of small utility. Of such, also, there have been a number designed, and some are in successful operation; but we place them out of the class of inventions to be treated here. Several years later there was another patent in the direction of our subject, and since then they have been comparatively frequent. Strange to say, not one of

the hundred or more original British patents up to the present time has been for a practical working machine of marketable value. Mill's countrymen today have to take the product of foreign minds.

American inventive talent was not awakened to the demand for a type-writing machine, so far as any records show, before 1843. In that year Charles Thurber, then of Worcester, Massachusetts, secured a patent. Two years afterward he took out another. But his inventions did not possess the merits to recommend them to common adoption, and were put aside. They have been generally characterized as "slow and tedious, and good for nothing." Following this were other machines, a few years apart, but only to be treated in the same way. The first device of any sort in the way of positive improvement was the invention of A. Ely Beach, now one of the proprietors and editors of the *Scientific American*, of New York. He secured a patent in 1856 for a machine to print raised letters for the blind. It is worthy of special mention, because it covered a principle which was pursued to success in the regular type-writers, undoubtedly contributing more than any other feature to their early practicability and utilization. All the printing was designed to be at one point, the center of a circle, and the machine was planned with bars converging as the spokes of a wheel. In order to make the raised letters, there were to be two sets of bars, one coming up, and the other falling, grasping a strip of paper between a male and female die, meeting at the common center. However, the ideas were not carried out even to the completion of a model, for that sent to the patent-office had only three sets of dies. It has been doubted if an entire machine could have been constructed to successfully operate as planned.

Beach was followed by S. W. Francis, who was the first to really complete a type-writer. His invention as a whole was so much in advance of everything known, and was so similar to those which first became generally acceptable, that we have made careful inquiry, and describe more in detail. The principle of the pianoforte action seems to have been taken as a basis for experimenting, and that construction modified for the new purpose. In his rearrangement he hit on the idea of arraying hammers, each with the face of a letter, in a circle, and throwing them up, as piano-hammers act, but to print in a line at a common center. The mechanism, complete, in a fancy wooden case, stood within two feet square. The inking was by a silk ribbon, several feet long, impregnated, passing under the paper and the impression-point across and over the circle of hammers, which struck against the ribbon, pressing it upward, and leaving the impress of their faces in succession through on the paper. This ribbon was so adjusted as to move with each impression, and thus present a fresh inked spot to the next letter. There was a frame on the top of the printing apparatus to receive and hold paper, and it traveled from side to side over the type-circle. The common center was at a point in a circular platen, upheld by suitable supports from the sides of the machine, being removable when it was desired to insert new paper. The frame was propelled by the unwinding of a coiled spring in a drum, round which was a cord connected

with the frame. Another spring on the opposite side of the machine was connected by a cord, and had a device for releasing the frame to move but one space at a time, as an impression was struck. There was an alarm-bell attached to the frame to sound four spaces from the end of a line, indicating to the operator if a word should be divided or completed. At the finish of a line, the frame was drawn back, rewinding the spring, and the paper was moved forward from the operator, by another action, to present a clear space for the next line. A blank key made the spaces between words. Two copies were printed at



FIG. 1.

once by letting the inked ribbon run between a thick and a thin sheet of paper. There was a device to prevent several keys touched at once bringing up more than one hammer to the center, which was obviously necessary, as the interference of two bars with the incidental shock was injurious to the machine. There was but one instrument made under Francis' patent, and that printed clean and more rapidly than hand-writing; but it seemed too bulky,

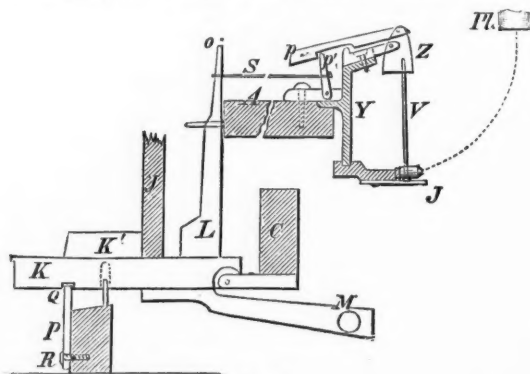


FIG. 2.

was intricate and delicate in some of its parts, and could hardly stand practical use, nor could it be made at a cost to let it be sold to advantage. Dr. Francis was an eminent medical man of New York, was wealthy, and only made his invention as a diversion. If any efforts whatever were made to construct his type-writer in quantities and sell them, we are not able to learn of them.

Fig. 1 shows the general appearance of the Francis type-writer standing with the keyboard exposed ready for

use. The light frame above extending from side to side upholds in its center the platen-post. Fig. 2 is a plan of the printing action. *K* is a key connected with lever *L*, from the upper part of which proceeds a wire *S*, to the rocking-pin *p'*. Depressing the key actuates *p'* to draw away from the direction of the type-circle the bar *p*, which, it is easily seen, causes the type-hammer to follow the dotted line to the platen *Pl*. *M* is a counterweight to be raised by the depression of the key, falling when that is relaxed, and causing the key and type-hammer to return to their original stations. Touching the several keys in succession effected the printing.

Thomas Hall, now of New York, was an inventor who had been experimenting with a type-writing apparatus at the same time that Beach and Francis were working, but without any suspicion of them and their intentions. About 1859, with his ideas still not worked out, he heard of the prior patents, and their status, and decided to purchase the rights under them. A successful invention of Hall was a sewing-machine for manufacturing purposes, made by the proprietors of the widely and popularly known Florence. This was then in the market. Without means of his own to make progress with his type-writer, and being restricted in obtaining aid from others by the circumstances of the war period, he put that apparatus aside for the time being, and came west in the interest of sewing-machines. Occasionally he exhibited his drawings to intimate friends, but nothing was done with them. At the close of the war Hall returned to New York, and was successful in forming a partnership to put his type-writer on the market. Several machines were made, and were of a quite satisfactory nature, the most generally useful of anything yet achieved. A patent was taken out in June, 1867. One instrument, making large and small letters, with many miscellaneous characters, was sent to the Paris Exposition of that year. Another was shown by the inventor in the government departments at Washington, being greatly admired, and orders were given for duplicates. This machine was about eighteen inches square, and stood six inches high. It would print well about four hundred letters per minute. The paper was placed on a table, which was slid into the bottom of the machine on a frame working from side to side by an original device, and spacing for letters according to their thickness, giving the work a close appearance to letter-press printing—not a characteristic of every type-writer, as will be seen. On return of the table to begin a fresh line, it was drawn forward by pressing a knob on the top of the machine, and clear paper was shown in the common center. The type-faces were on hammers standing in a circle, and falling to the center as the corresponding keys were depressed in a keyboard on the top of the machine. Each hammer was on the end of an individual bar, the other end of which had a counterweight,

peculiarly adjusted to facilitate the general action of the impression and recoil. An important feature was a cushioned ring suspended in the type-circle, through which all the letters fell, and by which an even impression was preserved. A blank key made a space between words. The printing was through an inked ribbon. An attachment prevented two letters falling in conflict at the common center. It would successfully make manifold copies, by the insertion of either inked ribbon or carbon-faced sheets of paper between the leaves of paper to be printed on. This machine was apparently a perfect success, so far as regards the variety and character of its work, and the amount it would perform. It was of great interest to capitalists, and plans were laid for developing a trade in it, when a difference of opinion arose among the proprietors, and the machine was abandoned. Hall had exhausted his means, and contributed his best efforts. Although he could not utilize the ideas he had struggled so long and patiently to shape, he had seen their concentration, and had the benefit of many intelligent criticisms and expressions respecting the need of such an invention. He conceived that his machine as it then stood could be excelled in the variety of work it would execute, and the necessary expense of construction would require too high a retail price, confining the machine to limited circles. Something else only would become more popular, and he had already set himself to work to blend other ideas, or to find new ways to work out the established principles.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROCESS FOR PRINTING PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE STEAM PRESS.

BY HERMAN REINHOLD.

THE art of printing photographs or half-tone subjects on the type press has been brought to considerable perfection lately, and many of the best process artists both in Europe and the United States are now working in this field with more or less success. Strange as it seems, no process for printing half-tone subjects on the lithographic press has as yet been published. The photo-mechanical processes known as phototype, heliotype, artotype or licht-truck have all produced comparatively good results; but as years of experience, as also a knowledge of chemistry and photography are required to do so, and as so many accidents occur in their manipulation, and the process of printing is so slow, in this country at least, it has not so far been made a paying business. In Germany, France and England these processes are more generally used, and many firms print heliotype on steam presses made expressly for the purpose.

The principle on which the photo-mechanical processes are based is the action of the light on chrome gelatine, which gives the gelatine film the same properties as that possessed by the lithographic stone. The great difficulty and drawback with the gelatine film is its softness, which makes it very liable to accidents. For example, after a number of impressions have been taken, the film is injured, loses its resistance, holes appear, and it comes off the glass or metal. In summer time it hardly sticks to the plates,

the chemicals do not work in harmony, while accidents and failures too numerous to mention make the processes alike expensive and unreliable.

All efforts, however, to do away with the gelatine film entirely have thus far proved a failure, as the lithographic stone has not a grain fine enough to print half-tones directly from it, and it is done with line work by the process known as photo-lithography. The writer has made a number of experiments in this line of photo-mechanical printing, his principal object being to dispense with the gelatine film, and as he has succeeded in doing so, a description of the process employed is hereby given for the benefit of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

It was for a long time *supposed*, and afterward *proved* scientifically, that the process of photography is an electric one; the light having such action or effect upon the bromide and iodide of silver as to produce an electric current strong enough to decompose the silver salts, by which the metallic silver is precipitated as a black powder. The stronger the light the more positive the effect, which makes the glass more or less transparent. The salts are then washed off. Now the photographic nature of this process can be successfully used for half-tone printing in lithography.

For this purpose a perfectly level zinc plate is polished with pumice-stone and water until no scratches are visible. This plate, which has to be kept free from grease, acids and alkalis, is then amalgamated with mercury, by dipping it into a pan containing the metal. To make the surface smooth and even, the plate should be polished only a short time before the amalgamation takes place, to prevent it from oxidizing. In order to prevent the quicksilver from dissolving, the back of the plate may be covered with asphaltum.

Next the plate is covered with chloride of silver or so-called positive collodion, in a dark room, and dried. Care must be taken, however, to rub off all the mercury which did not combine, and which remains on the surface in the form of little balls, with a soft camel-hair brush, so as to have the plate as even as a mirror. When the collodion is dry the plate is exposed under a negative, in diffused light, for a short time, according to its intensity, and then taken back to the dark room. The best medium to denote the exact time of exposure is a Vogel photometer. The picture is now developed, and is fixed in the same manner as a glass negative, and washed. Then it is put upon a metal plate, which is heated to about 150°. It will be readily understood that the metallic silver, precipitated by the action of the light, will form an amalgam with mercury, while at the other places the mercury-zinc amalgam will remain intact. A mixture of two parts of alcohol and one part of sulphuric ether will dissolve the collodion film, leaving the metals combined. Now the plates are put into a ten per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water for a moment, and dried, after which they are laid into an alcoholic solution of palmistic acid, which immediately brings about a saponification of the zinc-amalgam. This zinc soap has the property of taking up water, thus making the places repulsive to grease or fat—the ink. When this is done, and the plate has been allowed to take up a

certain amount of moisture, it can be successfully printed from. Should it show a tendency to blur, it can be again placed in a weak solution of the palmistic acid. If the right kind of ink is used the prints obtained from these plates will have the same appearance as a photograph, and the grain will be so fine as to hardly be seen with the naked eye. Any number of prints can be taken from one plate if the same care and precautions are taken as are necessary in lithographic printing. In the hands of a good lithographer, with a necessary knowledge of photographic chemistry, the process is sure to be a success.

THE WALTER SCOTT & CO. ROLL-FEEDING PERFECTING PRESS.

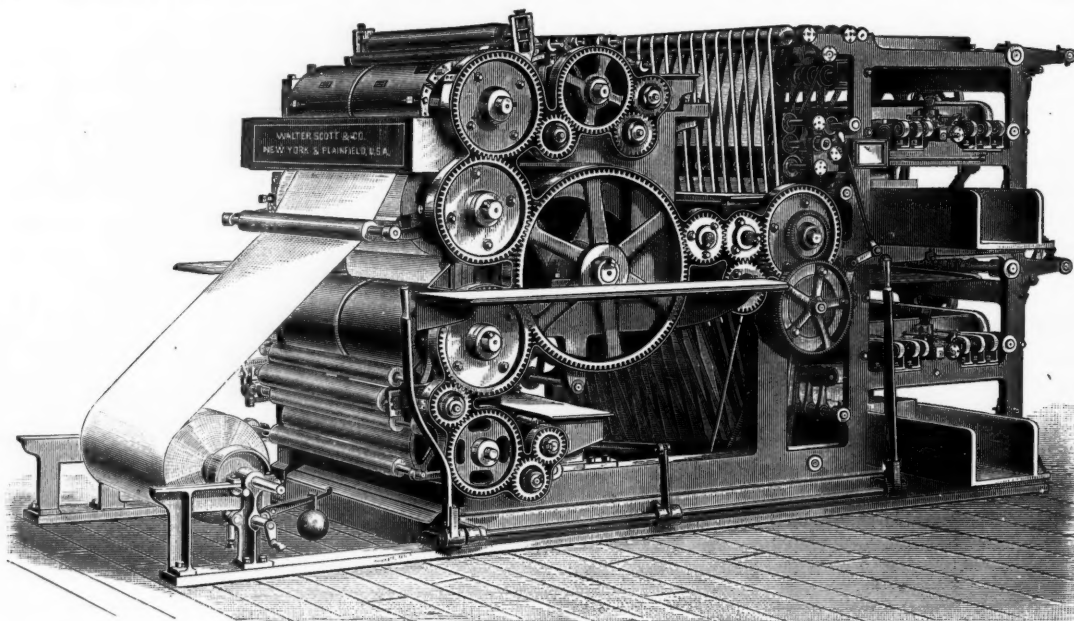
THIS machine, a likeness of which is herewith given, is of the class which feeds from a web of paper, prints both sides of the web, cuts it into sheets and folds them ready for mailing. A somewhat new arrangement of

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDING.

V.—BY ALFRED PVE.

FROM the setter the type goes to the dresser, who places each stickful of type in a dressing rod, screws it up tightly, turns the type on its face and clamps it tightly in a bench. Then with a plane he cuts a groove in the bottom of the type, giving it feet to stand upon. Unclamping the rod from the bench, he then smooths off the back and front of the letter, and with a powerful magnifying glass carefully examines the face and throws out all bad letters. Sometimes this portion of the work is done by another workman called a picker. The long stickfuls of type are then broken up into shorter lines, made up into pages, and sent to the dividing-room to be made up into fonts. Kerned letters such as *f*, *j*, *ff*, and italic letters have to be finished on the kerning machine. This is an apparatus constructed with swiftly revolving knives beneath a



cylinder is shown, which makes it very convenient to get at the plate and impression cylinders. The inking apparatus is complete, affording ample distribution for the finest book work. The fountains are down feed, and can be adjusted at once while the machine is running.

There are two folding machines connected with the machine, which enables it to run at a very high rate of speed, delivering the paper at two places, alike on four and eight pages. When printing eight pages the paper can be cut and parted, if desired. The whole machine occupies no more space than an ordinary press—being about twelve feet long, six feet wide, and six feet high. The workmanship is all that can be desired, the machine runs smoothly and is almost noiseless in its operation, and is driven by a belt which is only four inches in width.

One of these machines is now in successful operation in the pressroom of the *Kansas City Journal*, where it is giving the utmost satisfaction alike to its proprietors and the widely increasing circle of its readers.

flat surface, with an opening for the kern of the letter to be placed in. By means of a treadle the knives are brought close up to each letter, and cut away as much metal as is desired.

In the dividing-room job type is laid out on long tables with galley tops, the letters being arranged in lines proportionate to the size of the fonts intended to be made up. These lines are gathered up into complete fonts on galleys, tied and wrapped up, labeled and passed to the warehouse for sale. Body type is divided into fonts without being laid out on tables. The pages as they come from the foundry are placed on galleys and the proportionate quantities of each letter, figure, space and quad are separated from the bulk and made up into fonts (usually) of 25 lbs., 50 lbs., or 100 lbs., properly wrapped up and labeled, ready for sale. Special orders, of course, have to be made up according to instructions.

In making up fonts of type, carefully prepared schemes are used, which vary somewhat in different foundries.

The following figures will give a general idea of the proportion the letters should bear to one another, without going into detail: *Lower case*.—*e*, 6 lbs.; *a*, *n*, *o*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each; *h*, *r*, *s*, *t*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each; *m*, *d*, 3 lbs. each; *i*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; *u*, 2 lbs., and the other letters varying from 2 lbs. down to 2 oz. each. *Points*, etc., vary from $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of *commas* down to 1 oz. each for *reference marks*. *Figures* average 5 oz. each, with 1 oz. each for the fractions. *Caps* average 6 oz. each, a greater proportion being allowed for A and E, while J, K, Q, U, etc., are in the minority. The *Small Caps* average about one-third the weight of the Caps, varying from 3 oz. down to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *Braces*, *Dashes* and *Leaders* are put in small quantities, as they are seldom drawn upon for use, except on special work. About 18 lbs. of *Spaces* and *Quads* are needed in a 100-lb.-font, ranging from $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of "3-em" spaces down to 3 oz. of "hair" spaces.

Any printer who cares to think for a few moments about the matter will see that it needs some nice calculation to so proportion a font of type that it will work out evenly in setting. There may be in some cases errors made in the dividing-room, which will give a greater or less quantity of some letter than ought to be, or sometimes omit a letter altogether, but such instances are not frequent, and printers can easily determine, by careful examination of a font of type upon opening the packages and before laying the type in case, whether he has a complete font, rightly proportioned, for then is the proper time to have mistakes rectified.

In job fonts the letters are proportioned by number to the letter "a," and the size of the font is designated as 12 A, 24 a, etc., a similar scheme being followed, as described above, in relation to Roman type.

A few words with regard to ordering sorts may not be out of place. Most printers, having purchased a font of body type, lay it in case, and straightway forget the number of the face, and sometimes, when they buy from two or three foundries, will forget from which foundry it was bought. Some sorts are needed, and one or two letters, it does not much matter which, are sent as a sample of the type to the foundry, with an order for a pound or two of certain letters. We have seen a colon sent as a sample, and on another occasion, a comma and a period. Such samples as this are not much of a guide to the typefounder in determining to which font they belong. A lower case "m" or a cap "H" of the letter needed should be sent as a sample. Another guide in ordering sorts, for quantities, is, that in an ordinary news or book case the large square boxes, for letters *a*, *c*, *d*, *m*, etc., hold about two pounds of type; the half-size boxes, for letters *b*, *f*, *g*, etc., hold about fourteen ounces, while the quarter-size boxes hold about six ounces each.

Leads, slugs, metal furniture and brass rule are necessary adjuncts to a printing-office, the manufacture of which forms part of the operations of a typefoundry. Leads and slugs are cast sometimes in hand molds, sometimes in machine molds, the number cast at one time varying from one to a dozen. On one end, where the metal enters the mold, is a clump, similar to the jet on type. This is cut away, and the leads are shaved singly, on both sides, by a

hand planer, making them of even thickness throughout their entire length. Various kinds of power machines have been tried for the purpose of superseding the hand process, but none have yet been found to answer so satisfactorily.

Leads are cast in thicknesses of 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, and sometimes 3-to-pica. Above 3-to-pica thick they are called slugs, and are made in thicknesses of nonpareil, pica, great primer and double pica. These are shaved by a power machine, the slugs being forced between two sharp-edged knives, set apart exactly the distance the slug should be shaved down to.

Metal furniture is cast in hand molds in lengths of about fourteen inches, being cored to lessen its weight. It is shaved in the same manner as slugs, and is afterward sawed up into lengths of from four to fifty picas. The ends are smoothly planed off, making the lengths of accurate measurement. Metal furniture varies in width from two to ten picas. Another kind of metal furniture is made which is not cored, but cast similar to a section of railroad iron, and is called "railroad furniture." This is of greater strength than the ordinary furniture, there being no danger of its giving way at any point.

Brass rule is received from the brass manufacturers in strips of varying thickness from 12-to-pica up to great primer, and a little more than type high. The face is cut with a planer, the strip of rule being clamped tightly in a bench while it is being cut. Wave and fancy rules are made with special tools cut for the purpose of producing the various patterns. The rule is dressed and gauged to the height of the type made in the foundry, and is sold to the printer in strips of twenty-four inches length, or cut to measure as needed.

From the foregoing remarks printers can easily see that though a type may seem an insignificant piece of metal, which might be produced in a moment, the amount of skill and number of hands necessary to produce it and give it the necessary qualifications for serving its purpose are very great; and though it may sometimes be thought the price of type is high—higher, in fact, than it ought to be—when the various expenses incident to its production are taken into consideration, it will be readily understood that the profits on typefounding are not quite so enormous as many persons imagine.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XVII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IN a large folio, with text in German and French, printed at Gotha between 1808 and 1816, from old wood cuts collected by Baron Von Derschau, the first part being printed in 1808, the second in 1810, and the third in 1816, the editor, Zacharias Becker, assigns to several of these cuts an earlier date than 1500. Jackson expresses his opinion that two or three may possibly have been done prior to that period, but thinks that bad drawing and rude engraving has been mistaken by Becker as evidence of antiquity. There are also two or three of these cuts that Jackson suspects of being modern forgeries. The authority of the Baron was of a questionable character as to the dates

on some of his collection of copper-plate engravings, and his dates on his collection of wood blocks were not at all reliable. The following Fig. 30 is a reduced fac-simile of one of these spurious blocks that the editor places at an earlier date than the St. Christopher cut of 1423 in the collection of Earl Spencer. Jackson opines that this cut is of a comparative modern manufacture.



FIG. 30.

The inscription on the bottom tablet is intended for old German, and translated reads:

"Beware the cat that licks before and scratches behind."

There is another cut in this work suspected by Jackson of being a forgery. It represents a woman sitting beside a young man, and while she appears to fondle him, she, at the same time, is picking his pocket. A hawk is represented behind the woman, and an ape behind the man. On one side is a lily, above which are the words "Ich Wart." At the top of the cut is the inscription, supposed to be old German similar to that in the cat cut, describing the man as a prey for hawks and a fool, and the woman as a flatterer who will fawn upon him until she has emptied



FIG. 31.

his pouch. The subjects of these two cuts, though not apparently are in reality connected. The first or cat cut, presents the warning, and the latter the example. Von Murr (suspected as having forged the French St. Christopher cut) describes in his journal impressions from these blocks as old wood cuts in the collection of Dr. Silberrad. It is, however, very strange that the identical blocks from which

Dr. Silberrad's scarce old wood engravings were taken should have afterward happen to be discovered and come into the collection of the Baron von Derschau. Questionable practice in producing antiquarian relics surely is not a modern invention. Other cuts in this work are of equally questionable dates as the above. As an example of the credulity of some of the antiquarian collectors we herewith present Fig. 31, which, according to antiquarian ideas, belong to the time of Caxton, and should be published with a long commentary as a specimen of early English wood engraving, when the truth is, it is nothing more than an impression from a block engraved or cut with a penknife by a printer's apprentice between 1770 and 1780. It is one of the numerous similar cuts belonging to the late George Angus, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who used them as head-pieces to chap books, broadside histories and ballads.

Having familiarized the reader with a general though brief history of the rise and progress of wood engraving to the end of the fifteenth century, with the exception of due reference to the works of Albert Durer, who certainly did a great deal for the advancement and elevation of the art of wood engraving in the latter part of the fifteenth century, we will now turn our attention to a little preface and general biography of Albert Durer. His antecedents and family more clearly show his connection with wood engraving. The designs of this great promoter of the art mark an epoch in its history and progress that will be revered to the end of time, and too much praise cannot be given to Durer, the father of progressive wood engraving.

(To be continued.)

PRINTING ON SHEET METALS.

The following interesting particulars are published concerning processes of printing on sheet metals: A roller of special construction and carried in suitable bearings is supplied with coating material, consisting of ink, varnish, lacquer, japan or other similar materials, either alone or mixed with suitable colors or stains. This is done by passing under the roller a flat surface charged with the coating material, and the latter is afterward transferred to the plate to be ornamented by passing the same under the roller in a manner entirely similar to that just indicated, and exerting sufficient pressure to produce intimate contact.

In order to produce a definite pattern upon a sheet of tin or other metal, instead of simply coating it over, a lithographic stone, zinc plate, or other suitable equivalent, carrying the pattern, acts as a surface for supplying the coating material to the roller. The coating is charged on to the stone in any suitable manner employed for lithographic or similar purposes, and as the stone or zinc plate is passed under the roller, the latter takes up the material lying upon the groundwork of the design, and deposits it very smoothly and uniformly upon the plate afterward passed under it.

According to another method, the roller takes up the material upon the pattern and deposits such material upon the plate, and as the pattern only, leaving a groundwork of metal; or the material may be deposited to form the pattern or the groundwork upon a plate previously coated, in which case the previous coating forms the groundwork only or the pattern only, as the case may be.

By another method a similar roller is employed, with the pattern or design produced upon its surface. The coating material, and for the groundwork only, is taken upon the roller from a flat surface, or is supplied from the rollers that are themselves charged from flat surfaces, or in some other way. Only those parts of the surface of the roller that are not engraved take up the coating material, and the roller consequently coats the groundwork of the design only, producing the appearance of a groundwork inlaid with metal.—*Exchange*.

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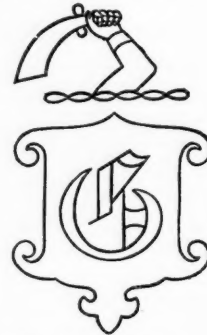
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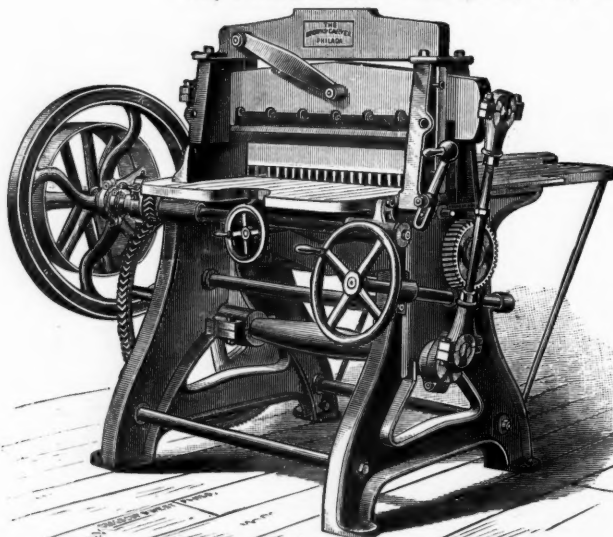


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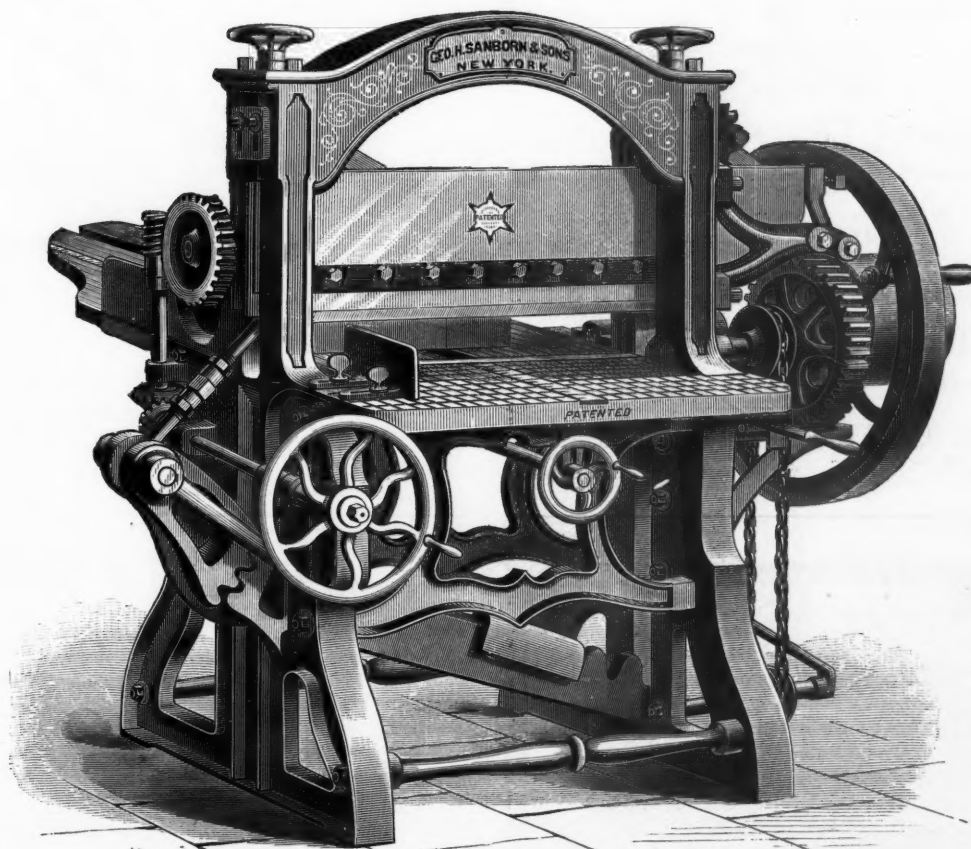
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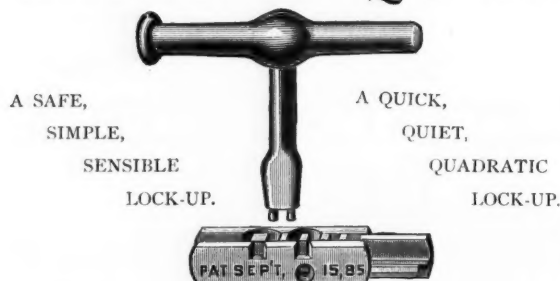
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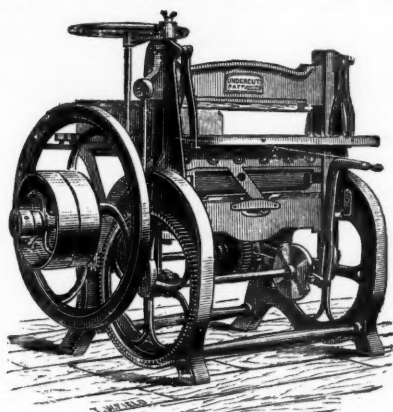
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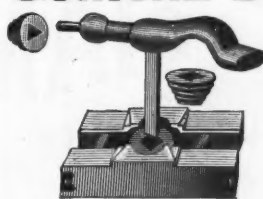
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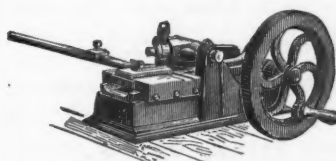
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[FROM THE CHICAGO MAIL, JAN. 18, 1886.]

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The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C. BARNES, of the *New York World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, McCANN, of the *New York Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 101½ ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 39,225½; McCann, 37,805½; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,913¼; Monheimer, 33,346¼; Creevy, 33,273½; DeJarnett, 31,362¾. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

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 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlson & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
 JOLIET, ILL.: W. O. Hodgdon, *Daily News*.
 MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
 MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, 418 Broadway.
 NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
 PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
 PORTLAND, ORE.: Donald Monroe, *West Shore* Office.
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.: W. Merk, 234 E. Main street.
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 SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: C. C. Johnson.
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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1886.

WE fear wood engraving will suffer still more from the development of the photographic processes. The achievements of these processes are surprising both in point of excellence and cost. We are no doubt on the eve of still further improvements in this direction. The demand for the work of reproduction processes keeps pace fully with the progress made.

THE PROGRESS OF PRINTING.

AT a recent meeting of the Manchester Association of employers, foremen and draughtsmen of the mechanical trades of Great Britain, Mr. Thomas Ashbury, C. E., read an interesting and exhaustive paper on the progress of printing, a synopsis of the salient features of which we believe will prove alike entertaining and instructive to our readers, even if some of the statements made conflict with their preconceived opinions.

The speaker commenced by referring to the fact that from the earliest times when men began to congregate together in society and form associations for mutual defense, the desire to perpetuate a record of their transactions could be traced. Thus, these longings after immortality originated the engravings on the rocks of Assyria and Nineveh, the writings on the bricks of Babylon, the hieroglyphics on the pillars and doorposts of the temples of Egypt, as well as the sarcophagi which contains the mummied remains of that ancient people. The antiquity of carving documents on stone is proven by the Bible, as the divine commands were first issued on stone tablets. Sir Robert Ker Porter, traveling in Persia in the beginning of the present century, claims he found engraved on the face of the rocks from Assyria to Persia, long inscriptions in cuneiform characters, such as have been found by Layard on the dried bricks of Nineveh. By the skill of the modern typefounder these arrow-headed inscriptions have been perpetuated after the cessation of the use of the characters for nearly 2,300 years. The discovery of the means of marking the dried skins of animals or other substitutes with the style or pen opened a channel by which the amount of information could be preserved in a more convenient form than the rock, pillar or brick. The subsequent discovery of manufacturing a portion of the cotton plant into paper, as well as the many substitutes which were used for public or private convenience, aided to accumulate and preserve knowledge, though paper of straw, cotton and of the papyrus failed from speedy wear; and if parchment skins had continued to be the only material, the rapid production of copies must have been almost an impossibility. Fortunately, however, the linen rag was discovered as a suitable material for making paper, and the true medium seemed to have been obtained to transmit the thoughts of mankind to posterity. The credit of the discovery may be given to the Spanish Arabs. In the Escorial in Spain, several manuscripts of cotton paper as early as A.D. 1009, and of the linen paper of the date of A.D. 1106, have been brought to light. Though it is probable the Chinese were in possession of the art of printing before the western nations, there is no evidence that any of the knowledge possessed by them was imparted to the latter, and to the Romans, the lecturer thought, must be accorded the honor of being the first people who took impressions from letters of metal on to a soft, flexible substance such as parchment, for in the British Museum is a sigillum found near Rome, evidently made of brass, which is thought to be of the time of the Higher Empire.

Although it is claimed that wood blocks were discovered in Europe A.D. 1285, it was toward the end of the

fourteenth century before evidence is presented that they were used for printing. In 1392 cards were made for Charles VI. of France, which had evidently been impressed from a wood block. In the fifteenth century block books were first made, the earliest of which bears the date of 1423, and is now in possession of Earl Spencer. This method of multiplying copies from carved blocks no doubt gave birth to the idea that any character throughout a work might be made capable of rearrangement, and thus form a succession of pages, dispensing with the interminable labor of cutting in solid wood every figure and character required to be printed. Then, by a natural gradation of human ingenuity, this system was followed by the improvement of cutting the letters separately on wood, the next step being to engrave them separately on metal; and this was followed by forming matrices and molds for casting each single letter. After the groundwork of the art of printing had been laid, its rise toward perfection was rapid, as little more than thirty years elapsed from the printing of the "Biblia Pauperum" (supposed to have been executed between 1420 and 1430) from wooden blocks, to the time when Gutenberg and Schoeffer had perfected their cast metallic types. According to the lecturer, *printing* from wooden blocks was invented about 1422; from letters cut separately on wood, 1438; on metal, 1450; and from letters cast from molds, 1456.

As might reasonably be expected, an art so beneficial to the human race has many claimants for the honor of being its inventor. The dispute, however, according to Archdeacon Coxe, has turned rather on words than on facts, and seems to have arisen from the different definitions of printing. If the discovery is estimated from the invention of the principle, the honor is due to Lawrence Coster, a native of Haarlem, who adopted the method of impressing characters on paper by means of carved blocks about 1822; but if movable types be considered the criterion, the merit of the discovery is due to John Gutenberg, of Mentz, about the year 1438, while Schoeffer, in conjunction with Faust, was the first who founded types of metal, about 1456. In 1450 Gutenberg, in company with Faust, printed in large cut-metal types their first work, the celebrated Latin Bible. Faust, who had dissolved partnership with Gutenberg, with the aid of Peter Scheffer, finished printing, on August 14, 1457, a beautiful edition of the Psalms. William Caxton, to whom Great Britain is indebted for the direct introduction of the art, produced in Cologne, in 1471, the first work known to have been printed in the English language, called *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, while the first production of his press in London, entitled the *Game of Chess*, was printed in 1474.

The number of books printed on the continent of Europe and in England in the fifteenth century was 8,595, of which only 152 were produced in England. In 1535 the first edition of the whole Bible ever presented in the English language, being the translation of Miles Coverdale, was printed either in Paris or Maisburg, by Richard Grafton and Edward Whitechurch.

The lecturer then referred to the establishment, growth and power of the newspaper, as also the history of the

printing-press, tracing its progress from the link and lever hand press of Earl Stanhope—itsself a revolution—with its 2,500 impressions per day, to the latest improved perfecting machine, which is able to print and fold 100,000 copies per hour! Verily, the world moves.

MAL-COMPETITION.

A SHORT time since, while conversing with a representative typefounder in St. Louis on the business outlook, he remarked: "I do not believe in the reckless, excessive competition which now prevails in our trade—the desire to make a sale no matter under what circumstances—and as an evidence that I do not, I refused, a few hours ago, to furnish material for a weekly paper proposed to be published in a town in the western part of this state. One-third cash and time on balance were the terms offered, but as there is one paper already published there, all I am satisfied the county can afford to support, upon whose material I already hold a mortgage, I did not think it sound policy to handicap the 'other fellow,' because, in all likelihood, had I done so I would ere long have been compelled to foreclose both mortgages, and second-hand printing material is not generally first-class property, so concluded it was better to depend on one safe customer than on two doubtful ones."

This, we believe, is the proper view to take, and were it put into practical operation, would eventually redound to the best interests of all concerned. A review of the situation, a thorough inquiry at the right time would save many a foundry from loss and many an investor from ruin. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The system of underbidding, of trusting to luck or the sheriff's hammer for payment, which is unfortunately too prevalent, bears its legitimate fruit in excessive, unhealthy, underhanded competition, ruinous prices, low wages and ultimate bankruptcy.

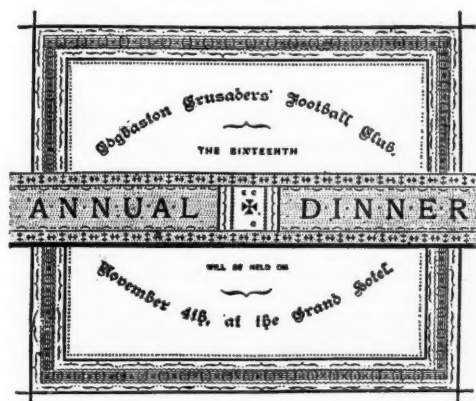
But this suicidal competition is not confined to typefounders. There are many printing firms which, to their discredit be it said, desire to be ranked in the honorable list, who make a practice of ascertaining the "lowest figures" furnished by responsible parties and then undercut these estimates, while there are others who will accept a job even at a positive loss sooner than let it go to a competitor, under one plea or another. We have known a firm, in its overweening anxiety to obtain work, to furnish 30,000 circulars below cost, under the specious plea, that they would "make it up" in *future contracts*, though in the instance referred to these future contracts were never secured. We are well aware that there is a class of leeches who make it a practice to go from one printing-office to another, obtaining estimates, and even a sample of the work desired—and then dishonorably make use of the knowledge thus obtained, but if employers remained true to their own and each others' interests these scalpers would soon be checkmated and have their labor for their pains. Again, the argument sometimes advanced by a class of chronic cutters, that if they did not take the work at such and such figures somebody else would, is no argument at all. Better leave it alone than take it at a sacrifice,

than rob the papermakers or workmen. *Dishonesty is not competition*, as all who pursue such a policy find, sooner or later, to their cost.

The remedies for these growing evils are worthy of consideration, and we propose in a future issue to refer to them at length.

MAKING BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

A SHORT time since an English publication, the *Effective Advertiser*, a journal devoted to the printing, stationery and kindred trades, offered a prize of a guinea for the best specimen of printing embellished by only such signs and letters as can be found in an ordinary case. The object in doing so, as stated, was to demonstrate that there is sufficient material in the average office for ornamenting any small job without having recourse to prepared or combination borders, rules, etc., and also to prove that there are workmen who can make bricks without straw. The result has been a surprise alike to the projector and the contestants. The prize, after due deliberation was awarded to the specimen furnished by Mr. Sidney H. Terry, with Messrs. Cond Brothers, of Birmingham. It is a dinner ticket, printed on a tinted card, in blue and gold, in two impressions, of which the following is a reproduction:



The block, of course, shows the workings. In the original the "ground" of the center is of dotted brass rule in gold, and the plain rules through the center are similarly treated. Altogether it is a work of art, and shows what may be accomplished by the aid of material placed within the reach of almost every compositor.

And yet from a profitable business standpoint the question *cui bono?* may well be asked; whether, as a rule, the cost incurred in producing these results could not be expended to better advantage in the purchase of the very material and appliances sought to be discarded? Whether, in fact, it would not be more profitable and expeditious—and the terms in this connection are virtually synonymous—to utilize the straw when it can be obtained, than dispense with its services. As samples of what skill and patience can accomplish, the specimens published are interesting studies; used as an argument *against* the use of modernized embellishments and material, which every progressive printer should secure, they possess little if any value.

A PARTING SHOT AT THE AMATEURS.

WE would be recreant to the best interests of the craft were we to dismiss, even for the time being, our recently illustrated references to the amateur humbugs, without a few practical admonitions to the journeymen job printers of the United States, at least those who desire or deserve recognition at our hands. The proportions to which this evil has grown, and threatens to grow; the injury it has inflicted and threatens to inflict, directly and indirectly, on the interests of legitimate trade, are certainly worth an effort on their part to help aid in its extirpation. Many hands make light work. We believe as earnestly as they do that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but we also believe that God helps those who help themselves. The pertinent question for them to consider is who is going to be the judge of their worth from a financial outlook, if the amateur abortionists are permitted to ply their vocation unchallenged? Do they rationally expect that their employers can afford to pay \$15, \$18 or \$21 per week, no matter what their qualifications may be, if they are brought into direct every-day competition with those who work for one-third of these results? The willingness and ability to do so must go together—from a practical standpoint, at least. Under these circumstances we insist it is alike to their interest and duty, in season and out of season, not only to oppose but help *wipe out* the fungi whose operations equally jeopardize their own welfare and the welfare of those who are willing to pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. They can at least help mold public opinion, and bring that opinion to a crucial test in a hundred different ways. If they have no inclination to put forth such efforts they have no just cause of complaint when they are sufferers through such negligence.

With employing printers the case is somewhat different, as they are in a position to substitute a more effective remedy. Competition with the element referred to is out of the question, and no honorable man or firm will attempt it. Let the typefounders, etc., who cater to this class of trade; who "ask no questions" when an order is given; who would just as soon sell to one party as to another, be given to understand that they cannot serve God and mammon at the same time; that if they prefer the patronage of the "dollar a thousand" adventurer to the patronage of the honorable "live and let live" employer, well and good, but that no manufacturer who does so will receive an order from them under any circumstances, and *amateur* printers and their abettors will soon become relics of the past.

THE March issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will contain the names of the successful contestants for premiums in our competitive pages. As heretofore the awarding committee will consist of first-class disinterested job printers, whose decisions must be accepted as final. We have adopted this course instead of making the awards personally, so as to remove all cause for jealousy or charge of favoritism. We shall also endeavor to secure for publication the "points of excellence" upon which such decision is based.

THE TYPOTHETÆ OF NEW YORK.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual dinner of the Typothetæ of New York was held in Delmonico's banquet hall on Monday evening, January 18, in commemoration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, and was attended by nearly two hundred representatives of the leading publishers and printers of that city, together with a number of invited guests of national reputation.

The chair was occupied by the veteran president of the society, Wm. C. Martin. At his right sat the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton; Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, sat on his left. The other guests at the table of honor, S. L. Clemens, John M. Francis, Will Carleton, F. Satterthwaite, Isaac H. Bailey, E. C. Stedman, Stilson Hutchins, Theo. L. DeVinne and John F. Trow. Among those present were James Harper, Peter Hoe, Colonel Wm. L. Brown, Andrew Little, Howard Lockwood, J. Thorne Harper, Chas. Webster, Arthur B. Turnure, Wm. M. Laffan, H. O. Houghton, James R. Osgood, J. Bishop Putnam, L. H. Bigelow, John F. Baldwin, John Polhemus, Douglas Taylor, R. W. Gilder, Frank D. Harmon, H. L. Sanborn, Wm. C. Rogers, Wm. W. Farmer, Martin B. Brown, A. B. King, David W. Bruce, Geo. W. Dilks, D. A. Munro, W. D. Harper, E. T. Lanpher, C. C. Buel, E. H. Cottrell, H. O. Shepard, Jas. A. Rogers, D. Willis James, Chas. A. Appleton, Joseph B. Stilwell, Peter C. Baker, H. G. Polhemus, H. R. Harper, Theodore B. DeVinne, W. I. Martin, R. A. Anthony, F. H. Levey, J. B. Watkins, Sam'l W. Marvin, H. M. Gillis, Robert Rutter, etc.

Letters of regret were received from Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert C. Winthrop, W. D. Howells, Geo. W. Childs, Rev. H. Ward Beecher, Jas. Russell Lowell, President Cleveland, Chas. A. Dana, Senator Hawley, Carl Schurz and others.

After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, the president opened the formal exercises of the evening in the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Typothetæ and Esteemed Guests.—It is now some four hundred years since Gutenberg forged the key that opened every department of learning to succeeding generations. He commenced in a rude, crude way, but in fifty years after the introduction of the art such names as those of Jensen and Caxton arose, and even now, with all the fine specimens that the press is turning off, their works are looked upon as treasures of typographical art. Ours is the art preservative. The fine arts will always be more popular, Titian, Rembrandt and Raphael will ever take precedence of the professors of the art of printing. Still there is a significance in the fact that there is only a difference of one letter between the words printed and painted. As men we have come down to simpler fashions, but the fashions of the press have steadily advanced in delicacy and in the fineness of the finish of its work. Commencing with the Riverside Press, we have now *Harper's*, *The Century* and other works of the printer's art, of which the press has no reason to be ashamed. Printers are becoming artists as well as mechanics. Our association has had much encouragement during the last year. There is no jealousy or antagonism among our members. We have no other end in view than that of promoting the best interests of the trade. We have had large accessions to our membership since our last dinner. It is only a wonder that any member of the profession should hold himself aloof from our membership. We have here tonight, gentlemen who can address you in terms far beyond any at my command. We do not honor Franklin especially as a printer, but we honor him because, being a printer, he achieved so much in politics and philosophy. Having achieved greatness, he had further greatness thrust upon him, not only by his countrymen, but by foreign governments. Let me introduce Isaac H. Bailey, who can tell you more about Franklin than I.

Then Mr. Bailey graphically sketched the early life of Franklin, concluding with the following tribute:

Franklin grew with astonishing rapidity, and acquired knowledge in a way beyond the comprehension of us who have had experience in printing-offices. He tired of Boston. It is difficult to understand how any one could tire of Boston; but he did. He went to Philadelphia and immortalized himself as Poor Richard. Then he went a step further and became a great statesman; the greatest civilian of his age. The printers of the world have cause to be infinitely proud of this graduate of the printing office. Franklin was the first Abolitionist. He was president of the first society ever formed looking toward that object. This was only one instance of how far he was in advance of his age. We honor this great printer, and let us under all circumstances pay fitting respect to our great philanthropist, philosopher and printer.

The next toast was "The Composer," which was responded to by Mr. S. L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," in the following humorous remarks, which kept the company in a constant roar of laughter:

I am staggered by the compliments so lavishly poured out upon me by my friend on the right (Mr. Bailey), and I am proud as well as staggered. It is the first time that anyone has stood up, in the presence of so large and respectable an

audience, and confessed that I have told the truth once. If I could return the compliment I would do it. The historical reminiscences of the president have cast me into the reminiscent mood, for I also in my small way am an antiquity. It may be I am among strangers, and that the printer of today is not the printer of thirty-five years ago. I knew him. I lit his fires. I dusted his office and drew his water from the village pump. I picked the type from under his stand in the mornings, and if he was there to see I put the good types back in the case and the bad ones in the hell-box, and if he was not there to see I dumped the lot with the "pi." I wetted down the paper Saturdays, I turned it Sundays, for this was a country weekly; I rolled, I washed the rollers, I washed the forms, I folded the papers, I carried them round at dawn on Thursday mornings, and I was the enduring target of all the dogs in the village. If I had a nickel for every dog bite I have got on me I could keep Mr. Pasteur in business for a year. I enveloped the papers that were for the mail; we had a hundred town subscribers and three hundred and fifty country ones; the town subscribers paid in groceries, and the country ones in cabbages and cordwood, when they paid at all, which was merely sometimes, and then we always stated the fact in the paper, and gave them a puff, and if we forgot it they stopped the paper. Every man on the town list helped edit the thing; that is, he gave orders as to how it was to be edited; dictated its opinions, marked out its course for it, and every time the boss failed to connect he stopped his paper. We were just infested with critics, and we tried to satisfy them all over. We had one subscriber who paid cash, and he was more trouble to us than all the rest. He bought us, once a year, body and soul, for two dollars. He used to modify our politics every which way, and he made us change our religion four times in five years. If we ever tried to reason with him he would threaten to stop his paper, and, of course, that meant bankruptcy and destruction. That man used to write articles a column and a half long, headed long primer, and sign them "Junius" or "Veritas" or "Vox Populi," or some other high-sounding rot; and then, after it was set up, he would come in and say he had changed his mind, which was a gilded figure of speech, because he hadn't any, and order it to be left out. We couldn't stand such a waste as that; we couldn't afford "bogus" in that office, so we always took the leads out, altered the signature, credited the article to the rival paper in the next village, and put it in. Well, we did have one or two kinds of "bogus." Whenever there was a barbecue, or a circus, or a baptizing, we knocked off for half a day; and then, to make up for short matter, we would "turn over ads"—turn over the whole page and duplicate it. The other bogus was deep, philosophical stuff, which, we judged, nobody ever read; so we kept a galley of it standing and kept on slapping the same old batches of it in, every now and then, till it got dangerous. Also, in the early days of the telegraph, we used to economize on the news. We picked out the items that were pointless and barren of information and stood them on a galley, and changed the dates and localities and used them over and over again till the public interest in them was worn to the bone. We marked the ads, but we seldom paid any attention to the marks afterward; so the life of a "td" ad and a "tf" ad was equally eternal. I have seen a "td" notice of a sheriff's sale still booming serenely along two years after the sale was over, the sheriff dead, and the whole circumstance become ancient history. Most of the yearly ads were patent medicine stereotypes, and we used to fence with them. Life was easy with us; if we pried a form we suspended till next week, and we always suspended every now and then when the fishing was good, and explained it by the illness of the editor, a paltry excuse, because that kind of a paper was just as well off with a sick editor as a well one, and better off with a dead one than either of them. He was full of blessed egotism and placid self-importance, but he didn't know as much as a three-egg quad. He never set any type except in the rush of the last day, and then he would smother all the poetry, and leave the rest to "jeff" for the solid takes. He wrote with impressive flatulence and soaring confidence upon the vastest subjects; but puffing alms, gifts of wedding cake, salty ice cream, abnormal watermelons, and sweet potatoes the size of your leg was his best hold. He was always a poet—a kind of poet of the carrier's address breed—and whenever his intellect suppurated, and he read the result to the printers and asked for their opinion, they were very frank and straightforward about it. They generally scraped their rules on the boxes all the time he was reading, and called it "hogwash" when he got through. All this was thirty-five years ago, when the man who could set seven hundred an hour could put on just as many airs as he wanted to; and if these New York men, who recently on a wager set two thousand an hour solid minion for four hours on a stretch had appeared in that office, they would have been received as accomplices of the supremely impossible, and drenched with hospitable beer till the brewery was bankrupt. I can see that printing-office of prehistoric times yet, with its horse bills on the walls, its "d" boxes clogged with tallow, because we always stood the candle in the "k" box nights, its towel, which was not considered soiled until it could stand alone, and other signs and symbols that marked the establishment of that kind in the Mississippi valley; and I can see also the tramping "jour" who flitted by in the summer and tarried a day, with his wallet stuffed with one shirt and a hatful of handbills; for if he couldn't get any type to set he would do a temperance lecture. His way of life was simple, his needs not complex; all he wanted was plate and bed and money enough to get drunk on, and he was satisfied. But it may be, as I have said, that I am among strangers, and sing the glories of a forgotten age to unfamiliar ears, so I will "make even" and stop.

Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, felicitously responded to the toast to "Boston," in which he paid a handsome compliment to the characteristics of Franklin; and the Rev. Dr. Paxton replied to "The Instructor," in the speech bristling with points.

The chairman then called on the poet and critic, E. C. Stedman, to answer for "The Author," who spoke, in substance, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Fellow Master Printers.—Dr. Paxton's plea was "Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear," and that reminds me of another quotation from Shakespeare, that "the words of Mercury are harsh

after the songs of Apollo"; and so I fear mine may be after the eloquence of our friend, the clergyman. But we are all here at the guest table, being fattened, like Sindbad's comrades in the old Arabian Nights' tale, to be offered up at last each one in his turn. (Laughter.) Governor Rice's praise of Boston carried me back to my own reminiscences of that delightful solidarity, which is the pride of the home of all genuine New Englanders; for I myself am one of them. "Ah," said Mr. Osgood to me once, "as long as I live in Boston I have some place to go to, but if I move to New York, where shall I go?" He lives in New York now, and takes it out in going to England. (Applause.) There was one Boston dignity, however, which Franklin missed. If the gentleman who so plentifully punctuates our remarks will not call out "chestnut," I mean to say that his mother was not a Cabot or his father a Saltonstall.

I cannot quite agree to Dr. Paxton's dispraise of books. The three greatest generals in Europe have confessed that their best reading was in "Plutarch's Lives," and Franklin's autobiography opens with the sentence, "From my youth up I was a great reader of books." Authors have gotten up somewhat in the world now. In Johnson's time they used to have to hide behind screens at the dinners of publishers, but now they have seats at the table of honor, even if they do write what my friend on the left has called "hogwash." Yet the greatest books, the books that stamp themselves on eras, are not written by professional authors. Shakespeare wanted his plays at the Globe to succeed, and give him a decent competency as a country gentleman. That was all. Bunyan was too much wrapped up in his own salvation to think of art or reputation, and I fear Mother Goose wrote her melodious lays without an expectation of literary fame. We professional authors are looking for spoils, and we haven't yet gotten our fair share. The publisher takes sixty per cent of the proceeds, gives thirty to the printer, and generously leaves the author ten. The only safe plan for us is to turn publisher, like Mark Twain. The successful authors nowadays are the first ladies of the land, the anonymous writers of "Buntling Balls," or the hollow jesters we are pleased to call American humorists. I once thought our friend on my left belonged to this latter class. No public, certainly, was ever more despicably treated than by the canvassers of "Roughing It" and "Innocents Abroad," who used to sell those wretchedly printed and bound volumes for \$3.50 apiece. But, after all the bad paper and type, we got our money's worth, as I found, and if anyone is to be mentioned in 1986 in the first century of American literature, it will be Mark Twain.

Mr. Carleton responded to the toast of "The Journeyman Printer," who said the world owes more than it thinks to the journeyman printer. It is he who gives the orator his trumpet tongue, the author his million-pointed pen. On the old farm in Michigan, where the speaker lived in his boyhood, the newspaper was the only ray of light which came into that dreary life. And there was an old journeyman printer out there under the snow, to whom he owed, next to God, mother and home, all that he held dear on earth.

The proceedings were interspersed with songs and choruses, and the wee sma' hours were well advanced before the company broke up, all present expressing themselves satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

PARCHMENTIZING PAPER.

In France an apparatus is being introduced for parchmentizing paper. The following are its chief features: "There is a tank through which the paper passes. It contains water acidulated to the extent of fifty-four and fifty-six per cent. The sheet is next passed through a sprinkler, where it is washed by a shower of water. The water is not allowed to run to waste, but pumped back into the sprinklers until it becomes too much charged with acid for further use, say till it contains eighteen to twenty per cent of acid. It is then concentrated for re-use. The second tank is jacketed and cooled by the circulation of water." This must be the parchment paper sold here for preserving meats, etc.

GIVE YOUR CUSTOMER A PRESS PROOF.

Some one has said, "Never show an unfinished job to a fool." Whoever made that remark must have been a level-headed printer, whose experience with the average non-technical client was large. We have often been disgusted with the appearance of a job which had been proved roughly. A good press proof, however, put a different face on it, and that which was simply odious before looked quite well under the more favorable auspices. And no doubt this is the experience of many printers. It stands to reason, then, that if a thing looks bad to the technical eye, which can make the necessary allowance for all the circumstances, how much worse it must look to the non-technical optic, which simply regards it as it is, and has not the necessary knowledge to know that many crudities will disappear in the finished product. The customer, displeased, not infrequently departs with the rough proof, and shows it as a sample of the kind of work his printer wanted to give him. It may easily be imagined that the printer's

reputation is not heightened, nor is he apt to increase his circle of patrons through the recommendation of his disappointed client. It is manifest, then, that even at the expense of a little time, it is wiser to pull press proofs for customers. Indeed, for that matter, it would be a clear economy if jobs were "press proved" before being shown to the foreman or reader, who would be certain to pass many things that would look tolerably well, where in the rough proof they may appear quite ugly; and on the general run of work a saving would be effected in unnecessary alterations that would more than compensate for the time spent in pulling press proofs.—*Pacific Printer.*

PAPERMILLS IN MEXICO.

The American consul mentions that there are but six papermills in this Republic—four in the city of Mexico, one in Vera Cruz, and one in Guadalajara in the State of Jalisco, which leaves Central, North and East Mexico without any. The mill at Guadalajara in one year manufactured 80,000 reams of writing and wrapping paper, in the manufacture of which it used 885,550 lbs. of material at a cost of \$54,693.24. The price of labor ranges from 25 cents to \$1.00 a day, according to the class and skill of the laborers. Mexican women could be very profitably employed in such a factory. They are intelligent, ingenious, and industrious. Material suitable for the manufacture of paper is very abundant in the country. Fibrous plants grow luxuriantly throughout the whole land. The wholesale price per ream of 25 lbs., 22 by 32 of paper for newspaper purposes is from \$5.80 to \$6.20 in Monterey, Writing paper ranges from \$2.50 to \$12.00 a ream. Envelopes sell at from 50 cents to \$1.50 per 100, and manilla and manila paper 24 by 30, and thin at \$12.00 a ream.

A WOODEN BOOK.

The process of restoring a characteristic old wooden church at Hopperstad, in the Hardes district of Sogne, in Norway, has brought to light an interesting Norwegian medieval relic. In a closed niche a book, consisting of six wax tablets, was found, carefully inclosed in a casket of wood and leather. The tablets are of boxwood, covered with wax, each tablet having a thin border, so as to hinder the tablets from sticking together on closing the book; this precaution has helped to keep it in excellent preservation. The contents are chiefly drawings, made by a fine style representing scenes from village and rural life. At the end there is a large catalogue in Latin of various kinds of animals, with a translation into old Norwegian; and from this it has been conjectured that the greater portion of the book dates from the close of the thirteenth century, but there are indications that part of the book is of earlier date. The tablets are fastened together at the back, and the cover is carved and inlaid with various small pieces of differently colored woods. The book has been placed in the Museum of Antiquities in the University of Christiania, and it is intended to publish it shortly in fac-simile.—*London Times.*

MISTAKES IN COLOR PRINTING.

It is well-known that in all color work, especially theatrical, show-card, and label work, where but four or five printings are required, the colors are mostly printed in the following order: Yellow, red, black, blue, and if a fifth color is buff, this comes last. This order is invariably followed, except when it is desired to have in the four or five printings a brilliant green or a good purple. It is impossible to produce a warm brilliant green, if yellow is printed before the blue, and it is the same with purple. A blue over red never makes as fine a purple as if the blue were printed first and the red over it. A chrome yellow printed first and a milori blue upon it produces a cold dark green against a warm brilliant green, obtained by reversing the order. Milori blue over vermilion gives a dark dirty brown, over crimson forms a cold, dark bluish purple; dark blues, such as Prussian, bronze, and indigo blue, over vermilion, produce an intense black, against which a true black appears decidedly grey. Prussian blue and bronze blue printed over crimson lake appear as a very dark, almost black bluish purple, while the lake printed over blue gives a true purple. The best and brightest purple obtainable by printing red over blue is secured by cobalt blue and carmine lake. The brightest green is produced by milori blue first and light chrome yellow over it.—*Exchange.*

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY A. C. CAMERON, DELIVERED AT THE CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION BANQUET, JAN. 17, 1861.

On the 17th of January, 1706, in an obscure lane in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, the light of heaven first dawned upon the face of one, the anniversary of whose birth we have met to celebrate tonight—Benjamin Franklin, the printer, the patriot, the philosopher, and the statesman; and fitting it is that the Chicago Typographical Union should pay its tribute of homage and respect to the memory of one who, making the "art preservative of arts" his calling, has woven a chaplet of glory around his country's brow, so well exemplified the genius of our republican institutions, and left behind a character and name worthy the emulation of every young man who aspires to be truly great. England loves to honor her Caxton, Germany her Faust and Gutenberg, and why should not America pay homage to her own immortal Franklin—towering, giant-like, above them all—one whose aphorisms have become the axioms of the civilized world, who in life was his country's pride, whose death was the theme of a nation's lament, and whose grave was bedewed by a nation's tears? In a character in which there is so much to admire and so little to blame, it is a somewhat delicate task to discriminate or particularize in what virtues he shone preëminent. Of all our public men, few have left behind them so pure, so enduring, or so enviable a fame. Unlike others, he conferred an honor and luster on the positions he held—did not derive that honor from them. Few held office with more reluctance, and few filled it so worthily or so well. In whatever position he was placed, whether we regard him as the almost beggar boy of 1723, a homeless, friendless wanderer in the streets of Philadelphia, or as the representative of his country at the proudest court of Europe, we find him essentially the same. The greatest worldly honors—and few have attained higher—could not for a moment make him deviate from those principles with which he started in youth; and in no event of his life did his true character appear to better advantage than when encircled by the gaudy, gilded trappings of the court of France, he stood uncovered, in his homespun suit, the representative man of a representative principle and a representative race; a principle antagonistic in its origin and character to the one by which he was surrounded, and which recognized true merit alone as the test of true greatness.

No meretricious graces to beguile,
No lumbering ornaments to clog the pile;
From weakness as from ostentation free,
He stood, like the Cerulean arch we see,
Majestic in his own simplicity.

It can truly be said of him that he never substituted policy for principle, or expediency for right. Like the Father of his Country, he did not possess that erratic, dazzling Napoleonic genius, whose Utopian ideality and headstrong egotism too often brings its possessor to the verge of ruin. In fact, taken at the standard now adopted, it may well be questioned whether he possessed it at all; but, sir, if an indomitable perseverance, tempered by a far-seeing sagacity and discretion—a well balanced judgment, a mind to create, plan and mature, an ability to execute, and a resolution which nothing could thwart, are the attributes of genius—then he possessed it in an eminent degree. Conspicuous among his traits was his integrity and genuine independence of character. Benjamin Franklin was no sycophant. The solidity of his character and the texture of his mind alike precluded the admixture of cant in his system. What he said he felt, and his indorsement of a measure or principle was a guarantee that it was the honest convictions of an honest man, and neither flattery nor cajolery could swerve him a hair's breadth from a position which his judgment and experience alike convinced him was correct.

* * * * *

But while Benjamin Franklin is the brightest star of the profession, he is by no means the only one. The bench, the bar, the pulpit, and the halls of our national legislature, have been adorned by the intellect, and thrilled by the eloquence of those who spent the early days of their life in the dust and bustle of a printing-office. It may, however, be urged, and with truth, that the printer enjoys many

opportunities for self-culture and improvement which are denied to others; yet it is equally true he has not the same opportunities to improve and cultivate them. In the nature of his calling and the relationship he bears to society, he differs essentially from every other class of the community. After a day of toil, others can betake themselves to places of amusement or recreation, or enjoy the quiet of the family circle. No such privilege is his; the shades of evening bring no relaxation to his already, it may be, overtaxed brain. From his hastily-swallowed meal he returns to breathe an impure, overheated atmosphere, and when nature demands repose and others retire to rest, he is hard at work, setting up the latest news from the old world, containing, perhaps, the details of the carnage of a Solferino; of a Garibaldi retiring to his island home amid the plaudits of those he has released from the yoke of oppression; from King Dahomey, on his ghastly pool of blood; of the deeds of daring of a Havelock and his Highlanders; the triumphal march of the allied troops to the gates of the palace of Peking, or from our own national capital, containing the doings or misdoings of our legislators, and which are to form the themes of conversation at the morning's breakfast table; and ere he seeks his weary couch, others are preparing for the labors of the day, after a refreshing night's repose. This is no fancy sketch; it is the daily routine of a morning newspaper compositor's life. And you, sir, whose hairs have grown gray in the service of the profession, can bear corroborative testimony to the truth of my assertion. In conclusion, permit me to say, Mr. President, such annual reunions as the present accomplish a twofold object—that while paying tribute to the memory of our patron saint, they afford an opportunity to foster those feelings of mutual esteem, and fraternal regard, without which no society can prosper. Let us realize, however, that our future position and status in life, depends more upon our individual exertions than any influences or advantages by which we are surrounded. Let our motto, then, be "Excelsior." "Let us attempt great things, expect great things," remembering that many were the difficulties and disappointments which Franklin had to encounter, and doubtless many were the taunts of scorn with which he was greeted; but with his eye bent on the goal of his ambition, he never for a moment proved recreant to those impulses which formed the foundation of his future greatness. And, although, my fellow craftsmen, we may not be able to engrave our name high on the scroll of fame as he, or emblazon our characters in letters of such living light, we may, by following his example, by adopting his principles, by making those precepts which made him so truly great, our precepts, leave behind us the fragrance of a well spent life and a name to be respected and revered.

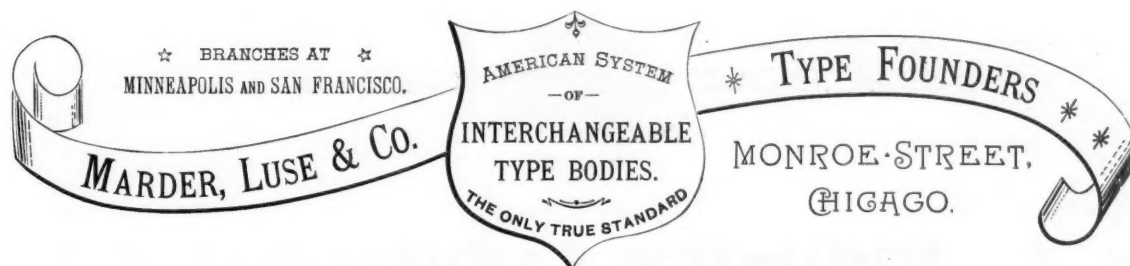
Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

PIONEERS OF THE PRESS.

The first newspapers published in this country were the following:

- First newspaper—*Colonial Press*, Boston, 1690.
 - First political paper—*Journal*, New York, 1733.
 - First daily paper—*Advertiser*, Philadelphia, 1774.
 - First religious paper—*Recorder*, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1814.
 - First agricultural paper—*American Farmer*, Baltimore, 1818.
 - First commercial paper—*Prices Current*, New Orleans, 1822.
 - First penny paper—*Morning Post*, New York, 1833.
 - First independent paper—*Herald*, New York, 1835.
 - First illustrated paper—*News*, Boston, 1853.
 - First religious daily—*Witness*, New York, 1870.
 - First illustrated religious paper—*Weekly*, New York, 1871.
 - First paper west of the Mississippi—*Republican*, St. Louis, 1808.
 - First illustrated daily in the world—*Graphic*, New York, 1873.
 - First Woman's Rights paper—*Lily*, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1847.
- The *Lily* was started by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, now an honored resident of Council Bluffs. The *Lily* flourished six years.—*Charlton Patriot*.

MASSACHUSETTS leads all of the states in daily product of card-board, writing and book papers, while New York takes the lead in newspaper stock. In 1884 there were 1,082 papermills in all the states, with an estimated capacity of 8,000,000 lbs.—a daily increase of about 1,000,000 lbs. over 1883.



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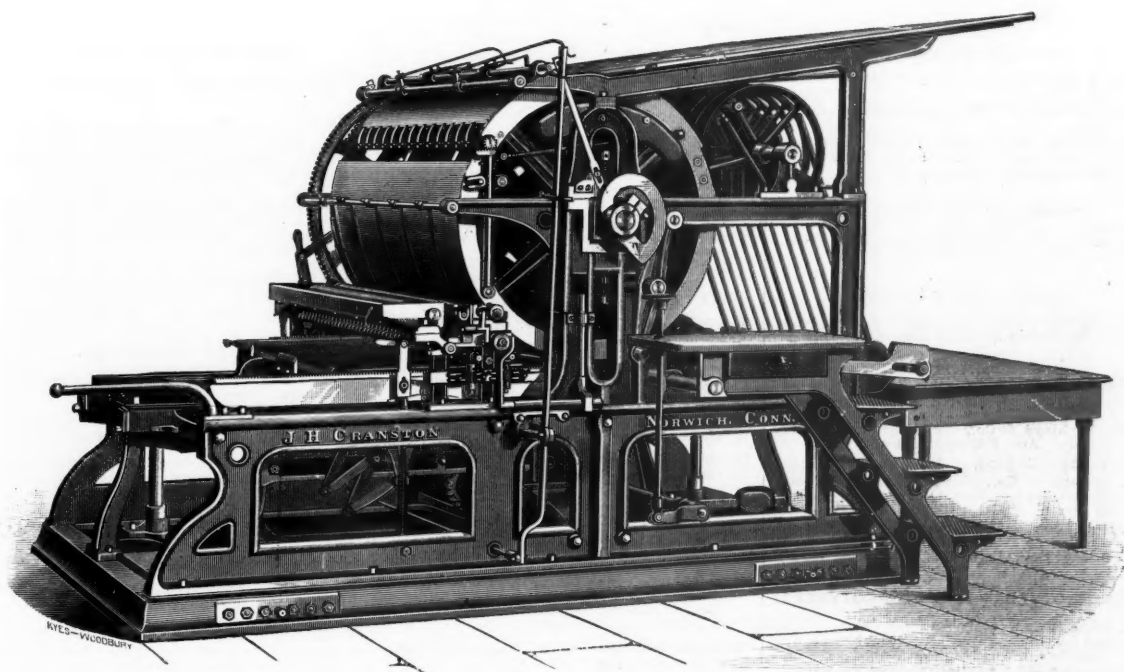
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BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

- R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

- J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169-171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.
 C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago
 R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

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- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
 Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.
 C. Jurgens & Bro., 86-88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.
 Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

- Chase Thorn, McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
 Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.
 Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

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- Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

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- F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

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- Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.
 C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.
 Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.
 Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.
 Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.
 J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.
 Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.
 Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.
 The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

- The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
 Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
 Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.
 Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

- Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.
 A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.
 Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.
 F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301-303 North Second street, St. Louis.
 Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Graham Paper Co., 217-219 North Main street, St. Louis.
 Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)
 W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

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PAPER STOCK.

- Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

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- Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.
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 F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.
 Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.
 John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.
 Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
 S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.
 Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

- L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

- A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

- Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.
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Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crosby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

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The Union Typefoundry, 54-56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

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Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

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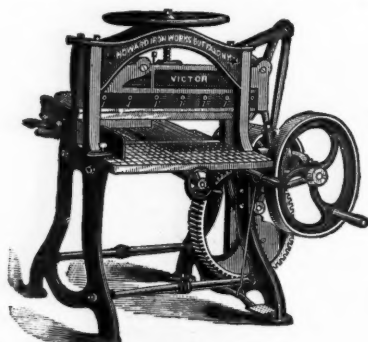
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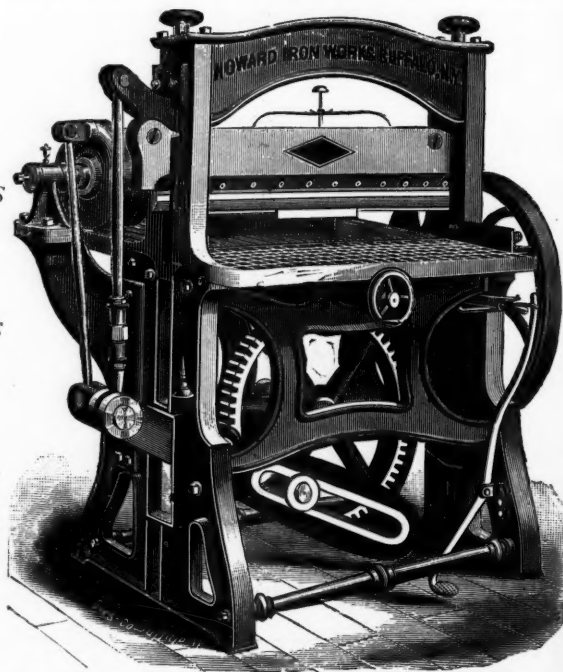
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

"A CORRECTION" CORRECTED.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., January 20, 1886.
Mr. Glendour Medairy, referring to M. C. Carroll's remarks in regard to the consolidation of the *Democratic Press* and the *Chicago Tribune* forgets that this consolidation took place in 1858, a year previous to the connection of Mr. Wm. H. Rand with that establishment. John T. Holt was the foreman of the job department of the *Press and Tribune*, and held that position up to the time that Mr. Rand's job-office was consolidated with the other two, a year, more or less, afterward.

The material of the *Tribune* office was first removed to the premises occupied by the *Democratic Press*, No. 45 Clark street, and remained there until Mr. Rand's office was connected, and then the whole stock of the three offices was removed to what was called the "Tribune building," Nos. 51 and 53 Clark street.

Respectfully, J. A. VAN DUZER.

FROM THE DOMINION.

To the Editor: TORONTO, February 1, 1886.
The printing business in this city is a little better at present. The *Mail* boycott still continues. Previous to the municipal election in January, Toronto Typographical Union determined to boycott the *Mail* by opposing all candidates supported by that journal, more especially the candidate for mayor. All the unions in the city, with few exceptions joined it in the crusade, and the result was the obnoxious candidate was buried under a majority of 1780.

Mr. A. Johnson, at one time foreman of the *Globe* jobroom, and later with Miller & Richards, typefounders, has gone to New York to take charge of a similar concern. Mr. Herring, late of the *Peterboro Advertiser*, takes the position thus vacated.

The Grip Company has sold out its interest in the Ontario government printing, which has been handed over to Messrs. Wm. Warwick & Son. This firm had the contract for the government binding, and are also publishers of Ontario school books.

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FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, Mo., January 16, 1886.
We are getting thawed out a little now, and the loose jobwork, which, for a week or two, has been frozen up tight has commenced to "run" quite freely.

The pressmen of this city have organized a pressman's union, to be governed by, and operate under, the charter of Typographical Union No. 40. The scale will be for day workmen, \$18 per week, and \$21 for night. We have plenty of men just now for all positions.

THE *Evening News* still continues to be run as an unfair office, but I understand its compositors will shortly apply for admission to the union. The *Interstate Farmer* is the title of a new and neat appearing monthly, published by Mr. S. F. Gregg, of this city.

I notice a correspondent of THE INLAND PRINTER suggests that yourself (or the committee) analyze each prize specimen, giving its points of merit, which plan I hope you will carry out. Another thing in connection with this splendid idea of exchanging specimens, has presented itself to me, and it is that more attention should be paid to the facilities which a workman who contributes has at his command. A printer in the "Far West," who toils with his three-cornered file and a thumb screw vice, and to whom such a thing as a mitering machine or a "curver" is unknown, should be encouraged, even though his job does not rank as high as the Chicago man's specimen, which appears side by side with his production.

Awaiting anxiously the arrival of the ever welcome, and handsome monthly visitor, I remain,
Yours fraternally, C. W. F.

THE LACK OF MATERIAL.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 1, 1886.

"What is the use of trying to work when there is no type to do it with?" This and similar complaints are heard frequently from some who are called jobbers. Perhaps by some they are made thoughtlessly, but they are often used by the incompetent, especially in country offices, accompanied by the remark: "It is easy to work in a city office, as you can send to a typefoundry for anything wanted." If one of these growlers was placed in an office containing the productions of every typefounder (which no office has), unless he had a definite idea of what he wanted to do, he, probably, would be so confused that he wouldn't know which way to turn, and the result of his efforts might unpleasantly surprise him. It isn't the types, but "the spirit that moves them" that makes the job.

A printer, in a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, has achieved not only a national, but an international reputation by the excellence of his work, and says he has always labored under the disadvantage of working in a country office. In the fifth volume of "The Printers' International Specimen Exchange" one of the best jobs is composed almost entirely of characters from Roman fonts; and jobs that have taken the prizes in THE INLAND PRINTER competitions have been composed of the simplest materials, which show that in the compositor, and not in the typefounder, lies the success.

Our advice to these "kickers" is: Try and see how well you can do with the material at hand; get interested in your work, and not merely put in time waiting for pay day; read up on the business and know what is going on outside, in which THE INLAND PRINTER will very materially aid you.

F. R.

SATURDAY FOR PAY DAY.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, January 25, 1886.

Years ago nearly all the printing-offices in Chicago paid their employes on Saturday, and it was perfectly satisfactory to all parties, until some ingenious sophist started the idea that Saturday was not the proper day to put money into the hands of workingmen, because the following Sunday afforded them an opportunity to spend it for liquor, which left them in no condition to resume work Monday morning. A certain society took the matter up, and, with a zeal not according to knowledge, they went around among proprietors and labored to prevail upon them to change the pay day from Saturday to any other day in the week, it made no difference which, so that wage-workers might be deprived of the means of buying liquor on Sunday. To the discredit of the proprietors, be it said, they assented pretty generally to the scheme; not all of them, however, for there are still a few who are willing to pay a man his wages at a time when they will do him the most good. Since that time other printing-offices have started, and, evidently without considering the question, have fixed upon other days than Saturday to pay their men, presumably because it was the general custom.

Now, the whole theory is wrong, for it is based on a false hypothesis. Only a small proportion of the men regularly employed in book and job offices—not the majority, not half of them—drink liquor to the extent of impairing the value of their services. Therefore, even if it should be admitted that the change resulted in preventing such men from indulging in the habit, only a small proportion of the craft was favorably affected by it. But a very large proportion have been put to a great deal of inconvenience and loss by its operation. Saturday night is the dearest hour in the week to the heart of the workingman. On that night he goes home to his family, tired, perhaps, but with the pleasant thought that a whole day at his fireside, with his family, is before him. The children at home look forward to it with pleasure; his wife greets him with a happier face on Saturday night, and even the little toddlers climb on his knee, and make him promise them a trip tomorrow. But Saturday night is the time also for "sorting up" the larder, and, unless he carries quite a sum of money in the house, by the time he has made his purchases at the grocery and butcher's, he will not have a very large sum left for the family enjoyment on the morrow. "Let him save money for this emergency," someone says. That is not always possible, and seldom convenient. If he has a

savings bank account, he deposits all he can spare on pay day, and frequently runs short at the end of the week. If he lives up to his wages, as many reliable men do, he is nearly always short when Saturday night comes. Again, everyone knows there are bargains at the grocers' and on South Water street, on Saturday night, that cannot be found at any other time in the week. Therefore, the purchasing power of his money is greater then. The extra hour that day, when most workers quit at five o'clock, gives him an opportunity to visit the stores with his wife, and take advantage of these bargains. The best arguments are all in favor of Saturday for pay day. The money is earned. It is just as easy to pay on Saturday as any other day. It is worth more to the workman then than at any other time. It will furnish him the means to fully enjoy himself with his family on the only day in the week that he can call his own.

To say that the change has prevented the "lusers" from losing time or using liquor is simply nonsense. If a man is disposed to drink, he will do so when he gets his money, whether it is Saturday or any other day. Meantime, this "philanthropic" legislation which was enacted in his behalf does him no good, but results in the discomfort and inconvenience of worthy men. * *

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, January 24, 1886.

Thinking a few random items in regard to trade and the printing business generally, might be of interest to your many readers from this city, I jot down a few. Trade, generally, has been only fair during the fall and winter months, but the holiday trade was better than last year, especially in fine stationery and novelty goods. The printing trade, however, is only fair. The different print shops are running full time, but are not crowded to fill orders, though few printers are out of work at the present time. After about two years boycotting the *Journal* has become a union office as has also the *News*, a compromise having been effected between the proprietors of the *Journal* and Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1. This places all the offices except the German (*Indiana Tribune*, of any importance, under the control of the union. A vigorous warfare is being waged on the German *Tribune* which will, in all probability, soon bring this paper into the fold. The *Evening Minute*, a small penny paper, started some time ago under peculiar circumstances, turned its toes to the daisies one day last week. It had a short but eventful existence, the main trouble, of course, being a lack of funds, and the up-hill business of trying to fill a field already full. One great trouble, however, was in getting it properly printed, it sometimes appearing as though it had passed through a cyclone of ink and column rules.

Pressmen's Union, No. 17, although not quite a year old, is getting along finely. With but few exceptions it has secured all the pressmen in the city, and it is creating a better feeling among the craft. While not expecting it to do anything startling, I believe it will accomplish much good and create an ambition to do better work. While it seems unnecessary, I cannot close these random notes without highly complimenting you on the appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER. While I am a great admirer of fine printing, I can say that I have never seen anything that comes up to it. It is undoubtedly the *ne plus ultra* of fine presswork, and fills a long felt want in the field of printer's publications. J. M.

THE MERITS OF THE ADAMS PRESS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 4, 1886.

In the controversy on the merits of the Adams press between Mr. Miller and myself, I had hoped to glean some information of value to the craft. Between defending the Adams press and attacking the "old stagers" operating them, he seems as lively as the Irishman's flea. Having laid down the proposition that a necessity exists for sustaining the sheet upon a number of strings, which must pass through the head rules on a folio newspaper, and being contradicted, of course I was, and still am, anxious to learn of any new method overcoming this objectionable feature.

In disputing my premises Mr. Miller asserts such work can be done by using one string, and cites the size of sheet as 29 by 43. Fearing

an error, I quoted from the Babcock press catalogue, size of press required for such a sheet, and submitted the *Public Ledger* as a folio newspaper of the size he states, with the remark that such a paper would be done precisely as I said, or not at all. To this direct challenge my worthy friend replies, substantially, "he will go further, and say it can be done *without any strings at all!*" for which valuable information, no doubt, the owners of these presses will be thankful.

If such presses are capable "of any and every class of work except charts," as he states, then please tell us why one stands in this city today, as good as new, the cost of which was \$100. It is said many of those who "run wid de masheen" still suffer the delusion that a red shirt and a trumpet can extinguish a fire, but that does not deter progressive communities from providing steamers.

On two occasions my friend has "kicked over the traces" toward the older members of our craft; at first in reference to the ink they used, next as to overcoming the inherent defects of the press in question by asserting the young men are far superior. Now, if Mr. Miller will admit anything, he will admit a patent is founded on that very fact, and if so, then Andrew Overend (who will pardon me for so classifying him) outranks as an "old stager" all the younger men in Philadelphia, having, as I think the records show, secured more patents on this press than all of them combined.

Finally, my friend does me the injustice to intimate I became "riled" and "got on my ear" because he saw fit to question me. Aside from the bad taste of this expression (which affords one an opportunity to reply in kind), I will say I had supposed the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER were to be devoted to the interests of our craft, and while seeking knowledge, I offered a single nut for my adversary to crack, and, like the poor domestic who was offered a basketful to prepare for company, gave up the job, saying she broke all her grinders on one. Since I have witnessed enough song and dance there are no more open dates.

STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

THE PRINTERS OF KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 10, 1886.

I have received the three last numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and have found therein many pleasing as well as interesting articles to the trade. I find pleasure in looking over its handsome pages, and am delighted and edified with the many suggestions of interest it contains, as well as the earnestness you manifest in advancing the welfare of the craft. I have noticed you have correspondence from other sections of the country, but so far have failed to note anything from Kansas City, so now pen you a few items which may, perhaps, prove of interest to those who intend coming this way. In our midst we have quite a number of printing establishments, the leading proprietors of which are as follows: Lawton & Havens, who are both enterprising young men, and have built up a very profitable business in printing and bindery work, and recently have added a department for stationery goods, etc. During the past year they have also added a new large size "Campbell" to their pressroom. The business occupies three floors; in the first is the pressroom, the second the stationery and printing department, and the third the bindery. A large force of workmen is employed.

The National Bank Note Company, successors to the Weinbush & Powell printing house, have, perhaps, the best equipped printing establishment in the city; in fact it was the large amount of money expended by W. & P. in "fixing" it up which caused their suspension and its passing out of their control.

Peter Tiernan's is an old establishment here, and does more railroad work than any other office in Kansas City.

Ramsey, Willett & Hudson run a large printing house, but are bitter enemies of unionism. Their scale of wages prices varies like a thermometer; in fact they have men from all prices up; their specialty is bookwork.

We have also a number of small offices. In truth, I might say the printing business is well, perhaps too well represented here. We have two morning papers, *Times* and *Journal*, as also two evening papers, *News* and *Star*. The *Times* is a union office, and the *Journal* non-union. The typographical union has been boycotting the latter

named journal for some time, with the result (as stated) that its circulation has dropped nearly eight thousand. The *News* is issued by union men, and the *Star* is on the outside.

To those who are desirous of coming this way, I will say, they can always get something to do. The joboffices are very busy, and good workmen have no trouble in securing situations. Subbing is also good, so there is little cause for complaint. The rate of wages paid is, composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; job hands, \$15 to \$18. The scale is \$15. Bookwork is mostly done by the week. You will hear from me again.

AGATE.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, February 8, 1886.

It is surprising what time and energy a man will spend in refuting what nobody denies, or something that nobody believes. Here is "E. M. M. B.," from San Francisco, who has been sitting up at night, burning the midnight oil, and torturing his mental capacity in proving that Rastall's typem-easurement plan does not do: first, what it was never intended to do, and second, what it does not matter whether it does it or not, i. e. count out with the exactness of a Babbage Calculator the number of pieces of metal in a number of lines, or, which is the same thing, measures the exact number and fraction of lines that will contain 1,000 pieces. He has been counting how many "e's" run with 113 "t's," and trying to answer problems like this: If 68 "o's" are equal to 67 "n's" how many "r's" are equal to 55 "h's." And then, having shown that Rastall forgot the cap case, and left out the punctuation marks (evidently forgetting that the same capitals and punctuations are used in all fonts), and suggesting all sorts of ways in which he could prove "this would-be mathematician is wrong," he submits the scheme to a practical test and finds that 594 squares of his paper contained just 1,133 pieces.

Now I would inform him that if he had caught on to the Rastall idea before going to this useless work, he would never have been so foolish as to try to trip Rastall up by proving him correct, as he does when he so naively remarks that "if Rastall leaves off one letter I don't see why I shouldn't add some more on." There is no objection raised if you always add on the same letters, on every alphabet you experiment on, any more than there is any objection to your adding zeros to the numerator of a fraction so long as you add the same number of zeros to the denominator.

Rastall's method is one which will measure all types by their own standard. If E. M. M. B. will take that same piece of copy that filled out 25 lines and 19 squares and set it up in all the fonts he has in his office, he will find that the same piece of copy will, by Rastall's scheme, measure 1,133 pieces, as near as possible, whether set up in long primer extended or agate condensed; and if he gets paid by the number of pieces, he will, under Rastall's plan, get the same money for the work. If he will try that plan, he will come to the conclusion that it is a just scheme, and that not one word can be said in defense of the present scheme, which is nearly as foolish as it would be to weigh our work—say forty cents a pound agate and pica, inclusive.

I would also suggest to Mr. Rastall, in view of the fact that so many inquirers get mixed up on the 1,000 letter, that he provide a new name. Instead of calling his 40 alphabets a thousand, let him call it something else—invent a Greco-Italian-China term that will be free from all ambiguity.

Yours fraternally,

A. H. S.

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor :

LONDON, January 10, 1886.

"We on this side wish those on t'other a prosperous new year."

That the social condition and standing of the society hand in England, is considerably above that of the rat employé is unquestionable. It is especially noticeable with regard to tidiness in the printer's dress, cleanliness and good management in his work, and in good breeding. The foregoing remarks would be better explained by a visit to a fair and then to an unfair house.

I had occasion, in some past numbers of this monthly, to eulogize the English daily press on its healthy condition; but, apart from that

portion of the fourth estate, it is to be regretted that a taint of the corrupting influence of the rotten British press of George IV. régime still hangs about journalism this side of the Atlantic.

Servility and subsidization go very well together in a newspaper run on such unhealthy principles as "clinginess," and an endeavor to make the voice of a few the sentiment of thousands. Several journals now running in "Modern Babylon" could be named as wholly kept up for the propagation of doctrines suiting only the aristocracy. To fill up, advertisements are actually inserted gratuitously, in many instances.

A religious paper has been denouncing the hyphen when used to divide at end of lines "Chris-tian," "Christi-anity." "Why should the name and doctrine of our Savior be thus broken?" they indignantly ask. Well, I agree with them as to its impropriety in such and many other cases; but when they will not alter their measure (14 M's, and set in long primer), they must choose the alternative between unsightly divisions and pigeon-holes.

Occasionally a copy of the *Nacion*, of Buenos Ayres, is received by me. It is a monster sheet, as big, I should think, as the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, but paper very much inferior. And we read therein that "Earl Shuffledry has been buried in Westminster Abbey." This peculiar ridiculous name is intended for Earl Shaftesbury, whose long life has been devoted to the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, to the protection of the weak and suffering, and to the education of the people. In another place, a book on the high seas is named "Thigh Seas." By their printers' readers possessing no knowledge of English they are exposed to a good deal of ridicule.

The capital of Argentine is flourishing. With a population of 300,000, and between 3,000 and 4,000 emigrants entering every month, it promises to be the New York of South America. The place is teeming with native comps.; but there being plenty of English work in this city North Americans would do well to give the place a trial. Jobbing hands are in demand.

I do not hear of any union, other than a trade benefit society, existing there. Plenty of British printers have gone, and by steadiness get on well in that portion of the Western Hemisphere; but what is required is some fifty union-to-the-backbone United States compositors, to instill an idea of the advantages gainable by unity in the country of which I am speaking, and from whence emanate some half-dozen daily and weekly papers printed in the English language. PRINTERIAN.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1886.

Since last I wrote we have been having a big time here. As usual clouds and sunshine alternate. Observation has led me to believe that a majority of readers skip over the cloudy part of a subject, and endeavor to formulate their opinion by the sunshiny part; in deference to this generally recognized fact I shall give the bright side of the "big time" we have been having first, so here goes: As I notice in my last epistle the eighty-third anniversary of the Philadelphia Typographical Society occurred on the 2d inst. In this society are to be found the old veterans of the craft, many holding positions of great importance in the community. Prominent in the list of those connected with it who have become men of note among printers, and leading citizens, may be mentioned Matthew Carey, Col. Robt. Carr, James Ronaldson, Archibald Binney, John C. Clark, Isaac Ashmead, Conger Sherman, Chas. Johnson, Sr., Judge Bouvier, Col. Jas. Page, Wm. Stavely, Benjamin Mifflin, P. G. Collins, L. K. Collins and Thos. MacKellar. This society is the custodian of the printers burial ground donated by Mr. Childs. Since its organization the society has paid out for sick and funeral benefits about one hundred thousand dollars. At the entertainment given on the date mentioned, it would have done you good to have listened to the rich reminiscences told, the attempts of some of the veterans to sing the songs of bygone years. Mr. Clifford Comly, the president, presented to the organization a beautiful silver gavel, which was received in a very happy manner by Mr Robt. S. Menamin, editor of the *Printer's Circular*. After some very excellent singing and speaking by the younger members, and partaking of refreshments the exercises closed.

On the 16th inst. the pressmen celebrated the anniversary of Franklin's Birthday; The result was so gratifying that it is the intention

to make it a yearly affair. We were greatly surprised to discover the great amount of musical talent possessed by No. 4. The pianist of the occasion was a pressman, as were singers too numerous to mention. I must not omit however to speak of the Aldine Quartet, who furnished music which cannot be surpassed. Among the speakers were President Gamewell, Financial Secretary Scout, Mr. Wm. J. Adams, and Mr. Hector Orr. The latter needs no introduction to the printers of America. Old and feeble in body he has not lost any of his vitality as a speaker, and the words of wisdom he uttered were attentively listened to by all present. Mr. Adams, in the course of his remarks told us that the question of wages could be traced back to the time of the patriarchs, relating the circumstances connected with Jacob hiring himself to his uncle Laban, and stating that in 20 years he had his wages reduced ten times. Mr. Gamewell spoke of his labors as an organizer, and Mr. Scout spoke ably about union matters, both local and general. After partaking of a very excellent supper the meeting adjourned.

During the month the committee from Baltimore Typographical Union, appointed to present Mr. Childs with a certificate of honorary membership was here, and of course had a "big time."

While attending the International Typographical Union Convention, in New Orleans I remember the then president Mr. Mark Crawford, of Chicago, recommending that trades auxiliary to printing be admitted to membership. That his advice was not spoken in vain is witnessed by the formation of electrotypes into unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. I understand that we are to have one here shortly. Both of our local unions have adopted resolutions against Senator Hawley's proposed copyright law. Business I should say was comfortably good. *Cloudy side:* there has been an epidemic of very bad fires recently. Ferguson Bros. were slightly scorched the other day; but up in Kensington, the home of the carpet weavers there was a very disastrous fire; as a consequence thousands are out of work. Yesterday Monroe's shoe store on Arch street, along with the St. Cloud hotel were destroyed. Fortunately several large printing establishments in the immediate neighborhood escaped without much damage.

C. W. M.

NOT TO BE SNEERED AT.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, January 31, 1886.

Lack of time has prevented my giving earlier attention to an article in your December number, signed by the Cleveland Type-foundry. With your permission I'd like to reply, the article being one in connection with mine in the November issue.

The foundry named, in explaining its position concerning its "unit" bodies, takes occasion to cast a slur (an undignified one, in my estimation) upon your humble correspondent—a slur which might equally apply to all *practical* and go-ahead printers who seek to better their condition and ask for improvements in the material and tools with which they have to work.

I have no doubt that it is very "unfortunate" (for the founders) that "writers of the J. C. caliber feel called upon" to say anything upon a subject which is of so much importance to the printer. As the writer of the communication I allude to has failed to explain why he considers my, or any fellow-workmen's, consideration of the subject of type bodies as "unfortunate," I must needs surmise the reason. I therefore make the most plausible guess, to wit: Uniform type bodies will be quite an expensive bit of business for the founders, and they naturally hate to be forced to adopt them. But, my dear sirs, you have got to "get there, just the same."

The founders have been fighting very shy of this question, and it has been only by such pressure as the printers of the "J. C." caliber have brought to bear upon them that things have finally gotten pretty well near where we want them in the matter of type bodies. We have only the practical and intelligent printers to thank for the advancement which has lately been achieved. The founders have at last found out that they were not the only people who knew anything about what type should be in order to be of best possible use to the workman. They have been willing lately to take advice; even the Cleveland Typefoundry, notwithstanding its objections to my "brilliant scintillations," has taken my advice, and, seemingly suddenly

discovering that there is a uniform system of bodies already in existence, has adopted the one based on twelfths-of-pica, or "points."

While the "unit" system may possess its advantages, it is somewhat late in the day to suggest its adoption. It should have been suggested ten years before the foundry now coming forward with it ever existed. I admired it, in theory; I also admired the Bruce theory; yet the "point" system is at present the only practical one. Six-to-pica leads being the ones chiefly used in the United States, a system of bodies justifying with eight-to-pica leads will not find favor. I must declare the "unit" suggestion an unfortunate one.

Your correspondent, in common with, perhaps, *all* printers, practical or otherwise, has always considered minion (or $4\frac{1}{2}$ "unit," according to the Cleveland standard); agate (or $3\frac{1}{2}$ "unit," C. standard—use a $\frac{1}{16}$ pica lead to justify with nonpareil); small-pica and English as bastard bodies. He therefore feels justified in again calling the 5, 7, and 9 lines "unit" bastard bodies. The 10, 14 and 18 lines "unit" are admissible, as they are equal to 15, 21 and 27 "points" respectively. Yet why adopt them, since they would only increase the number of bodies in the "point" system, and be of no practical advantage.

I have "gauged" a double small pica Johnson type, and do not find it to be equal to 21 points or 14 "units." Will the Cleveland foundry please tell me where the unique information was ever given to printers that Johnson's double small pica was equal to 14 eight-to-pica, or that Johnson's double English was equal to 18 eight-to-pica? I have been a close reader of all classes of typographical literature (specimen books included), yet I must confess that the antiquity of such facts is new to me. This is "light" which has been "kept under a bushel" quite successfully.

While I do not claim to be competent to say how a foundry should be conducted, yet I feel I have a right to tell the founder what I want, and to encourage my fellow printers to do the same. Founders are a little autocratic, to be sure, but they can be compelled to adopt reforms, if we printers will only demand them and insist upon them.

In conclusion, I congratulate the Cleveland foundry upon its joining the ranks of those already making the uniform ("point") bodies, and especially am I pleased to see it adopt the names denoting the number of "points" in the body. This letter is an innovation which I would like to see generally adopted. (I trust no other founder will take offense at my advising this). But I fear professional jealousy will tend to prevent the older founders from following in the footsteps of the Central (of St. Louis) and the Cleveland foundry in this matter.

Reserving some of my "unlimited advice" for the future, I close this, hoping that our friends, the typefounders, will pay more attention to the wants of practical printers, and make the type which will be more useful than that which they now have, at least, take advice and suggestion in a kind spirit. The printers know something, too, although founders may not think they do.

Yours for uniformity in many things,

A JOB COMPOSITOR.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF JANUARY 5, 1886.

- 333,879.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. C. B. Maxson, Westerly, Rhode Island.
333,668.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 12, 1886.

- 334,225.—Printing Machine. Plate. O. S. Harmon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
334,234.—Printing Plates. Producing. C. F. Jozs, Frankford on the Main, Germany.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 19, 1886.

- 334,500.—Printers' Quoin. W. R. Whitmore, Newburyport, Mass.
334,697.—Printing Tickets. Apparatus for. J. P. Dunn, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 26, 1886.

- 335,066.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
334,964.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. C. B. Maxson, Westerly, Rhode Island.



Engraved by the New York Photo-Engraving Company.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. P. S., of St. Louis, under date of January 16, writes: Please inform me what celluloid is composed of, and how electrotypes of celluloid are made.

Answer.—1. Celluloid is a vegetable fiber dissolved in acids. 2. Celluloid electrotypes are made by pressing thin plates of celluloid into contact with type dies with heat.

O. P. T., of Baltimore, Maryland, under date of January 28, writes as follows: I shall feel obliged if you will give me your opinion as to the respective merits of bronze inks and bronze powders. I have tried a "deep gold" bronze ink (of German manufacture) at \$3 per lb., but find it does not look so bright as work done with bronze.

Answer.—Bronze ink should *only* be used on dark paper for *cheap* work; never on a first-class job.

W. H. P. of Winsted, Connecticut, asks: 1. How many years must a job compositor work at the case before he can be admitted into the union? 2. How much does it cost to join? 3. Do they *relieve* you in sickness or bury you at death? Or do they only just assist you to get employment at living wages?

Answer.—1. The minimum is four years. 2. Not to exceed \$2. 3. The union proper does not, but there are insurance or beneficial branches in several cities. The primary object of a union is to secure and uphold a uniform scale of wages for qualified printers.

A correspondent in Syracuse, New York, asks: Where, in your opinion, is the best printing done?

Answer.—The best printing is done where the best material and the best workmen are employed. If a man is a number one printer he will take his ability with him wherever he goes, either as an employer or employé. There are Cheap John botch offices in every city, and many of the most deserving specimens received at this office have been sent from the smaller towns, but, as a rule, the printing done in Chicago is equal to any produced in the country.

C. & M. of Sterling, Nebraska, ask: What are the best means for getting ink and rollers in good condition in extreme cold weather; also to warm up the press bed?

Answer.—We know of no other method than to judiciously warm both the ink and rollers. In *excessively* cold weather this will require both time and patience. Sometimes a pan of lighted charcoal is placed under the bed of the press, but if the temperature of the office is not too cold for active operations, little trouble will be experienced with the press provided rollers and ink are brought to a workable condition.

N. S., of Burlington, asks: Whether it is safer to depend on an author's or proofreader's proof?

Answer.—That depends on circumstances. For typographical errors we should unhesitatingly say, depend on the proofreader, because, in spite of all precautions, the mind of the author will naturally run on the subject matter and construction of the article, besides, if a mistake in spelling occurs in the manuscript, it is more than likely it will escape his observation in the proof. If our correspondent, however, refers to construction or ideas, we should, as unhesitatingly say, as a rule, depend on the author, if he is worthy of the name. In a case of doubt, the proper method is for the proofreader to call the writer's attention to it by a query.

A CORRESPONDENT in Mitchell, Dakota, under date of January 25, asks.

1. Please let me know how those outline cuts are made that appear so often in the daily newspapers. I think they must be quickly and cheaply gotten up. 2. What is the process of making celluloid electros?

Answers. 1. They are generally done by the Kaolatype process; a sheet of iron is coated with plaster of paris and the lines scratched down to the base, and the scratch mold is then used as a matrix to make a stereotype plate; the better class of work, however, is done by ink etching. 2. The answer to the second query will be found in the present issue in reply to another correspondent.

"Z. & M." of Leipsic, Germany, under date of January 6, write as follows:

We would feel greatly obliged to you if you would answer the following questions:

1. Describe the process of taking a wax mold from a type page for electrotyping.
2. State the difficulties that may arise in the process of backing, and the method of overcoming them.
3. What is the cause of small holes sometimes appearing on the surface of an electro shell?
4. What is the composition of stereotype metal?
5. How can its quality be tested without analysis?
6. What is the method of constructing a Smee battery?
7. Give the composition of the solution for the depositing trough.

Answer.—1. In order to take an electrotype from a "type page," cut, or other matter, it is necessary that a *mold* or *matrix* should be obtained of the object to be electrotyped. Beeswax is found to be better adapted to the purpose than any other substance, it being universally used.

The formula employed in the preparation of the wax or molding material is as follows:

100 lb. pure commercial beeswax.

¼ lb. white turpentine in lump.

3 lb. plumbago or electrotype black lead.

The wax melted and the other ingredients thoroughly incorporated.

The molding wax wastes away by constant use, therefore it becomes necessary to add more beeswax from time to time. The black lead may be omitted, as the mass of wax is constantly becoming more impregnated with the substance, from black leading the molds, and the face of the type, to prevent "tacking."

Shallow pans of less than a quarter of an inch in depth, and of dimensions requisite to take the forms, are required. They are usually made of electrotype metal. These pans are filled with the melted wax and allowed to cool, and then are in readiness for use.

In order to take a *mold* from a form or cut, one of the wax-filled pans of the proper size is taken, the surface thoroughly brushed over with black lead, by means of a camel-hair brush, until the surface presents a smooth metallic luster. The pan is then submitted to a moderate heat until the wax becomes perceptibly warm to the touch, or at about blood heat, when it is transferred to the molding press for the impression.

The "type page," cut, or other form to be electrotyped being previously locked up, is quickly black leaded, to prevent the wax from adhering to the face of the type, and placed face downward upon the wax in the pan, and by means of screw pressure the face of the type is forced down to the proper depth in the wax, when the pressure is maintained for a few moments and then removed.

On removing the form the new mold is carefully inspected, and if no imperfection is discernable, and any remaining space in the pan is left, other impressions are similarly made, until the pan is filled, or the forms are used, care being taken to remove the pan occasionally and submit to heat, when the wax becomes too cold to work well. The forms usually adhere to the wax with considerable force, making it necessary to pry up on the corners of the chase to loosen it, using some old file or other device. Considerable care must be exercised in managing the molding wax. Excepting in taking molds of cuts, when fine lines are to be brought up, it is best and most expeditious to keep the wax as warm as possible, well up to ninety-nine or a hundred degrees Fahrenheit. When the wax is *too cold* the face of the type in the electrotype will become *concave*, and, as a matter of course, worthless.

The next step in the progress of the "mold" is its removal to the "trimmer," where its surface is evenly planed with a broad, thin, sharp knife. Every now and then the "blade" is warmed in an alcohol or other smokeless flame, as the operator deftly skims the surface, and removes the rugged excrescences produced by the press.

After the molds in the pan have been shaved or trimmed into proper form, they are carefully gone over, and the spaces between lines built up, that there may be no superfluous metal in the electrotype, and

that greater prominence may be given to the printing surface. The operation is effected by carefully melting "pencils" of molding wax over the intervening spaces. The mold is next submitted to a thorough black leading by means of a full made camel-hair brush, and an abundance of plumbago, until its entire surface and every indentation and impression has received a metallic coating of lead. All superfluous lead and dust is then removed by the bellows. The best of plumbago or black lead should be employed, as it is wholly due to a perfectly black leaded surface that the mold is rendered conductive.

After the pan of molds has become thoroughly black leaded it is removed to the alcohol bath, where it is washed with alcohol, diluted with one-third part of water, and allowed a few minutes to drain. Next it goes to the "coppering trough," in which it is placed, flat on the bottom, face of the mold up. Over its surface a solution, composed of sulphate of copper and water to a strength of eight degrees Fahrenheit, is poured over the mold, and iron filings sifted evenly on its surface, and brushed over with a camel-hair brush, until the surface of the mold is evenly coated with a film of copper. The mold is then removed and washed, by means of a jet of water from a hydrant, until all particles of foreign matter are cleaned from its surface. The mold is now complete and ready to hang in the "depositing cell." Different devices are employed as to manner of hanging the molds in the solution. Perhaps as convenient a method as any is to warm the hooks, embed them in the wax of the molds, and insulate, by means of a hot iron, all parts of the mold not required to receive a deposit.

2. The difficulties that may be experienced in the process of "backing" the electrotype shells might probably arise from the use of a poor quality of metal. The backing material may be *too hard* or *too soft*. The tin foil used in first "tinning" the "shells," previous to "backing," may be inferior. When the backing metal is *too hard* the tin on the shells becomes absorbed in the metal, and the contact with the backing, in consequence, weakened and destroyed. When *too soft*, portions of the plate become spongy, which makes it difficult to work. A poor grade of tin foil, with which the shells have been previously tinned, would become absorbed in the backing metal, destroying, in a great measure, the contact of the backing with the shell. Proper material is therefore of the first importance.

The tin foil should be made of *equal* parts of lead and tin, rolled "heavy," as distinguished from "medium."

A formula for making good backing or electrotype metal is:

- 100 lb. good clean lead.
- 7 lb. antimony.
- 6 lb. good block tin.

When it is discovered that there is a tendency of the "shell" to *peel*, the metal probably contains too much antimony. Adding lead would undoubtedly rectify the matter.

When portions of the plate appear porous, the indications are that there is too little antimony or too much tin. We do not believe, however, that any difficulties of this character will appear if the metals are employed in the above proportions.

3. The cause of small holes appearing in the shells is usually due to an excess of *acid* in the depositing solution. Sometimes, however, it is owing to the mold being imperfectly black leaded, or the employment of a poor grade of plumbago. The holes in the shells occur, however, almost invariably where there is an excess of acid. In such cases the solution must be weakened by the addition of water.

The proper solution is made up as follows: Water, impregnated with crystals of sulphate of copper, to a strength of eight degrees; sulphuric acid added until the solution is of a strength indicating fifteen degrees (Hydrometer pr. acid, temperature sixty degrees, Fahrenheit.)

4. Stereotype metal is composed of:

- 100 lb. good lead.
- 16 lb. antimony.
- 4 lb. block tin.

5. The quality of stereotype metal may be tested in a manner by pouring melted metal on an iron surface. If, in cooling, it becomes a deep bright steel color, it may safely be inferred that the metal is good. Or, if, in cutting the surface with a graver, it seems grainy or gritty as

the instrument is passing over it, it may as safely be adjudged sufficiently hard. It is absolutely essential that the metal should be of the proper consistency, because if too hard it is likely to break on the press, if too soft, to mash, and it is a difficult, if not an impossible, task to apply an absolute test except by analysis.

6. The construction of a Smee battery is a simple affair. It requires the employment of a pair or pairs of silver and zinc plates, of size sufficient for the amount of work to be done, the silver plates to be platinized and the zincs amalgamated with quicksilver; the fluid used to excite the current, water and sulphuric acid, mixed to a strength of ten degrees Fahrenheit, a lead-lined box being employed to hold the exciting fluid. Large earthen crocks answer a good purpose.

7. The composition of the solution for the depositing trough is given under answer to question 3.

AUSTRALIAN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.



The accompanying specimens of Australian Christmas and New Year's cards will probably interest the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. A number received, printed in from ten to fourteen colors, are very artistically executed. It seems odd, however, to see the many tinted butterfly on the wing, and the flowers in their glory, and then contrast them with the winter reminiscences at our own door, produced in our Christmas and New Year's offerings. The picture to the left is entitled, "What sort, Sally!" and represents kangaroos looking at a notice for their extermination. The other is "Watching for Pa," in which three baby kangaroos are waiting for the old man, who is to be seen in the distance hopping towards them, no doubt laden with many dainty things.

A DISCOVERY WORTH KNOWING.

A valuable discovery has been made, whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a brush, which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

PARCHMENT can be dyed green, blue or red. To dye it blue, use the following process: Dissolve verdigris in vinegar; heat the solution, and apply it by means of a brush on the parchment, till it takes a nice green color. The blue color is then obtained by applying on the parchment thus prepared a solution of carbonate of potash. Use two ounces for one gallon of water. Another method is to cover it by means of a brush with aquafortis, in which copper dust has been dissolved. The potash solution is then applied as before, till the required shade is obtained. Another method is by using the following solution: Indigo, 5 oz.; white wood, 10 oz.; alum, 1 oz.; water, 50 oz. Red: The parchment is dyed red by applying with a brush a cold logwood solution, and then using a 3 per cent potash solution.

SONG OF THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

I am silent tonight in the basement dim,
And the shadows around me are vague and grim;
But my nerves they reach out where the home-groups are,
Where the home-lights are flickering near and far;
And I feel a glad thrill in my iron heart
For the gladness and cheer that I there impart;
For although I am only a dumb machine,
I can move with a wonderful power, I ween!

There are beautiful stories that I can tell,
And that fall on the ear like a magic spell;
And I whisper them sweetly to one and to all—
So sweetly that even the teardrops fall—
To the maiden who sits in the cottage low,
To the lover who longeth her heart to know,
To the poet who dreams, and the child who waits
For the Princess to open the fairy gates.

I am King, and my subjects are scattered wide,
But wherever they be, they are leal and tried;
And though other Kings fall and their kingdoms wane,
For ever and aye must my own remain.
It is one to grow greater with lapse of time,
And to tower through ages to heights sublime;
While the cry of my subjects for aye shall be:
"Vive la PRESS! for our King is he!"

"Vive la PRESS!" a prophetic cry,
For it tells that the glorious By and By
Shall be nearer each other by the rule it owns;
And that all of mankind, on the earth's broad zones,
Shall the Gospel of Liberty plainly hear;
And that darkness and error shall disappear
That the poor and the lowly, the weak, oppressed,
Uplifted shall be, and supremely blest!

Though I'm silent and lone in my basement dim,
I am singing a sweeter and grander hymn
Than was ever breathed forth by an earthly choir,
And it thrills like the thrill of a living fire!
Aye, it rings up the vales, and across the plains,
And it bears a bright hope on its sweet refrains;
For the beautiful theme of my thrilling song
Is that Right shall be victor at last o'er Wrong!

There are monarchs who quake at the power I hold,
And who fear that the years of their reign are told,
Who would hamper me down as with iron bands,
And would make me a slave to their base commands;
There are vices that hide from my sight away,
As they shrink from your gaze in the glare of day;
There are follies that render a people weak,
And tremble with fear at the words I speak;

There are sorrows that ever unwept shall sleep,
Till the story I tell shall a world make weep;
There are crimes that forever unknown shall rest,
Till arraigned before me they may stand confessed;
And the mightiest truths that a world shall own
Shall be only as myths till I make them known;
And the good that is coming shall wait its prime,
While I make for the nations a grander time!

I have quickened the pace of the waning years,
And the far-away Future at hand appears—
The far-away Future the ancients saw.
When the earth should smile under a nobler law,

When the light that all over the world should stream,
Should be "full of His glory" who reigns supreme;
When the tumult of battle and strife should cease,
And the march of the years should be crowned with peace.

Oh, I day after day at my labor sing,
For I know of the gladness I widely fling
With my fingers of iron across the earth—
At the grate of the rich, and the cottage hearth—
And I feel that the living of all who live
Will be richer by far for the gifts I give;
And that millions of hearts shall look up and bless,
With the truest of blessings, the PRINTING-PRESS.

THE MEXICAN MARKET.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* from the City of Mexico writes: "I again call the attention of New England papermakers to this market. A leading Holyoke papermaker is now here looking over the situation. American paper is coming in in larger and larger quantities. There is a good field here for fancy stationery, such as, if I remember rightly, is neatly put up at Springfield. Here is a market right at the doors of the manufacturing sections of the United States, with direct telegraph and railway connections, and while it is well to push for South American trade, it is also wise to make a strong push into the Mexican market. American printing-ink is extensively sold here to the best printers, and American presses are in high favor.

DEATHS OF JOURNALISTS.

The following newspaper men died during the year 1885:

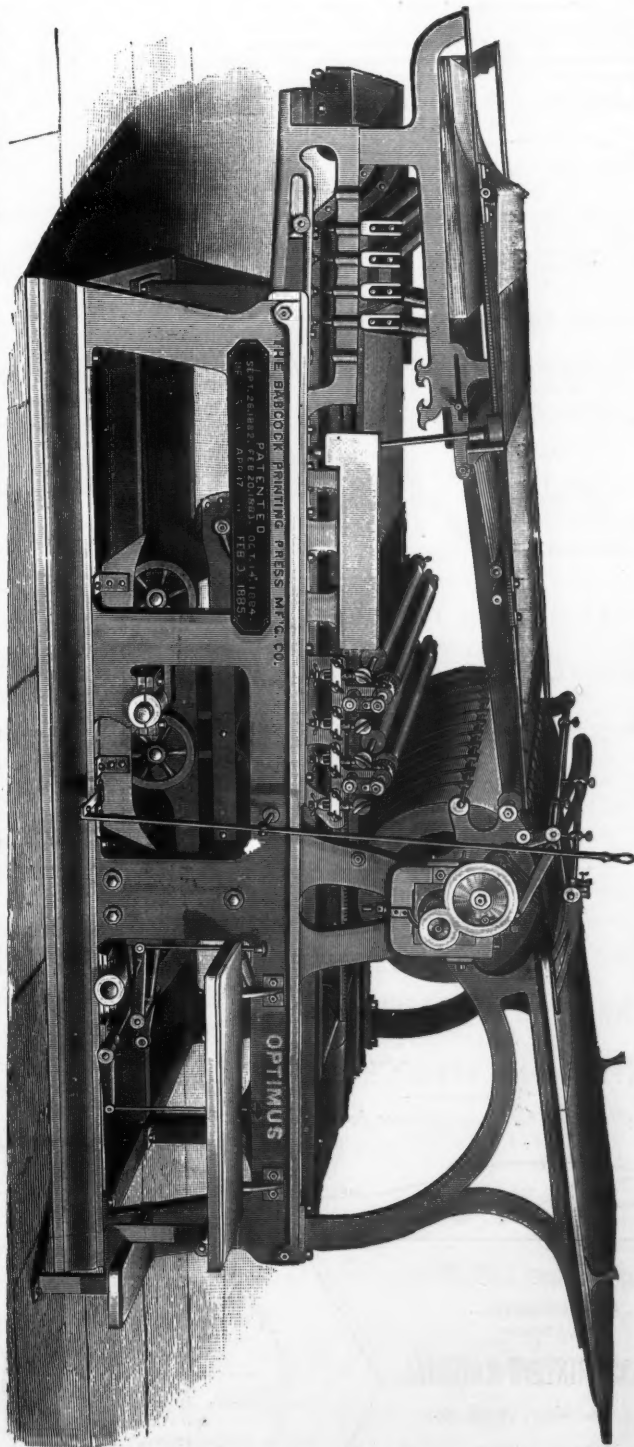
George A. Tuttle, founder of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*; Charles H. Chandler, Boston (Mass.) *Herald*; Dr. E. N. Gibb's *Hall's Journal of Health*, New York; Colonel W. W. Shore, New York *Tribune*; Moses D. Naar, *True American*, Trenton, N. J.; William M. Connelly, Baltimore (Md.) *Times*; D. O. Collins, Knoxville (Iowa) *Journal*; Rev. George W. Harris, Battle Creek (Mich.) *Journal*; David R. Dickson, Evansville (Ind.) *Courier*; Henry F. Hobart, Beloit (Wis.) *Free Press*; Thomas E. Kern, Bradford (Pa.) *Era*; Frederick Held, Buffalo (N. Y.) *Demokrat*; David Martin, *Potter's Gazette*, Liverpool, Ohio; Charles W. McCune, Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier*; Audubon Davis, *News*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marselevon Haxthausen, *Texas Deutsche Zeitung*; Hugo Willig, *Anzeiger*, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles W. Slack, editor *Commonwealth*, Boston, Mass.; Isaac W. England, publisher New York *Sun*; Oscar B. Knickerbocker, Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon*; John W. Potter, Freeport (Ill.) *Bulletin*; Francis M. McDonagh, Nebraska *Watchman*, Plattsmouth, (Neb.); G. F. Sechchi di Casali, *L'Echo d'Italia*, New York; James D. Hill, Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*; John Rittig, *Staats Zeitung*, New York; William E. Woodruff, founder *Arkansas Gazette*; Henry Heiss, Nashville (Tenn.) *Union*; Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, *Observer*, New York; Stanley Huntley, Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*; Joseph A. Quintese, New Orleans *Picayune*; Frank I. Jervis, Chicago; George Wilkes, *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, New York; Frederick Hassaurek, *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"); Caspar Butz, Des Moines, Iowa; Samuel I. Bradbury, Waukegan (Ill.) *Patriot*; Edward Dufour, New Orleans *Bee*; William F. Smythe, *Herald*, New York City; Charles D. Wright, St. Louis; Ward B. Surface, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*; Theophile Geroult, *Courier de l'Illinois*, Kankakee, Ill.; Patrick O'Rourke, New York *Tribune*; Henry McKee, St. Louis, *Globe-Democrat*; Dennis E. McCarthy, Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle*; Albert H. Bodman, A. N. Kellogg, Newspaper Company, Chicago.

THE booksellers say that they are very well satisfied with their sales for the past year, and that they have done a bigger holiday business than for several years. It is a saying among booksellers that it only pays to sell during two weeks in the year, and that those are the two weeks before Christmas. A New York bookseller says that he made his rent out of his holiday sales; and as his rent cannot be much less than \$10,000, this shows what an important part Christmas plays in the publishing business.—*Lounger*, in *The Critic*.

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THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

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This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st. The bed is as **EASY OF ACCESS** FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPRESSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered **PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.**

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, in **PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER** (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet as it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "Optimus."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected by a CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER THE IMPRESSION STONES.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. Our **STILL GRIPPER MOTION**, which registers **INDIRECTLY**.

2d. **AIR VALVE**, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press, which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

3d. The **SHIELD**, which effectually protects the pistons and air-chambers from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The **PISTON**, which can be adjusted to the exact size of the air-chamber, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. **ROLLER or JOURNAL BEARINGS**, securing the following advantages: (a) Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. (b) All the rollers may be removed without altering their "set." (c) When desired, the form rolls may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rolls from their bearings.

6th. Our **REVENING MECHANISM**, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our **POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM**, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our **IMPRESSION TURN**, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our **CYLINDER LIFTING MECHANISM**, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

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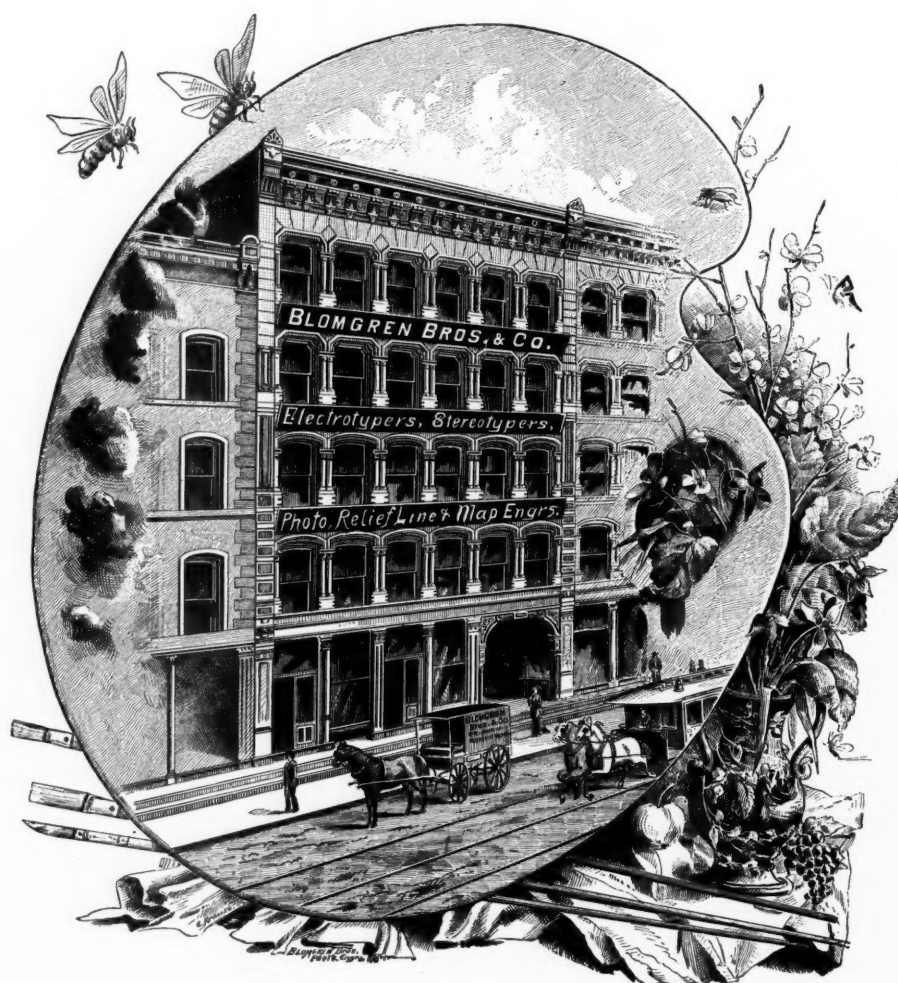
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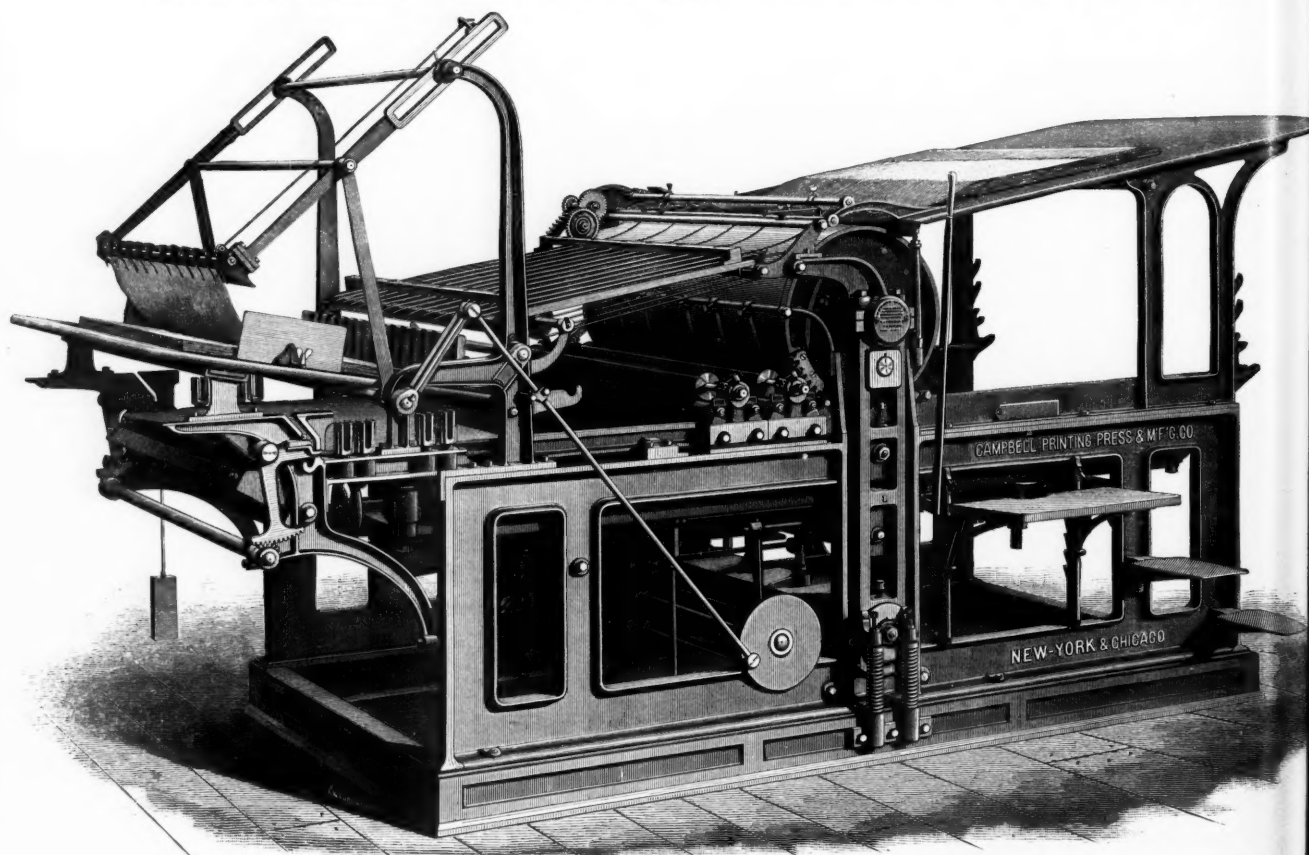
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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

V.—DURING THE WAR.

A MORE complete transformation from the peaceful pursuits of a mercantile community, to the bustle and excitement incident to a universal state of preparation for war, could scarce be imagined than that which took place in Chicago in the course of a few months' time following the first call for troops. At the north and south limits of the city large camps were established, to which recruits were sent as soon as procured, and where they were initiated in the art of destruction they were about to enter upon. Recruiting tents were pitched in the Court House Square, while empty stores and offices throughout the city were utilized for the same purpose. Numerous squads of half uniformed men, each one bearing whatever weapon he could lay hands on, preceded by a file and drum, and bearing aloft a banner informing the anxious citizen where a few more recruits would be received, could be seen parading the streets at nearly all hours of the day and night. Everybody became infected with the war fever, and the only wonder was that that the whole male population did not fall into line and march to the defense of their common country. As it was you would daily hear of the departure of some valued friend for the scene of hostilities, perhaps never to return. Men possessing some knowledge of military tactics suddenly found themselves in demand, the opportunity having arrived when they could put to some practical use the training they had received as holiday soldiers. Previous to the war, Chicago, like most other cities of any size, had its quota of militia companies, from whose ranks the newly enrolled regiments received many of their officers. Of the men who commanded companies here before the war, there were many who obtained rank and reputation in the struggle then being inaugurated. Perhaps the most noticeable of these were General G. B. McClellan, who had been captain of the Chicago Light Guards; Colonel James A. Mulligan, captain of the Montgomery Guards; and Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, who had, a year previously, made a tour of the country with the famous Chicago Zouaves.

As may be supposed the printers of the city became as thoroughly carried away by the prevailing excitement as were the craftsmen of other trades, numbers of them laying down the peaceful implements of their craft, and promptly enrolling themselves in some of the many regiments or batteries then being organized. Inasmuch as such a list has never been printed, so far as I know, and believing that the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will agree with me that their patriotism deserves this slight recognition, I herewith append a roll of the Chicago printers who enlisted, in so far as I have been able to ascertain the names: John M. Farquhar, Wm. E. Quinton, John K. Conklin, A. H. Brown, John J. Carroll, Chas. A. Stevenson, Trumbull Griffin, Owen Stuart, C. H. Blakely, G. W. McDonald, E. S. Davis, W. H. Waters, Wm. H. Medill, Sam'l J. Medill, John Camberg, Geo. K. Hazlitt, D. J. Hynes, Thos. Sewell, Seth L. Ford, Myron Matthews, L. B. Young, R. Worrell, Peter B. Lee, Eph. Quay, Jesse B. Lesuer, Sam'l Lyon, John Cooper, D. A. Cunningham, Thomas Tracy, Wm. A. Sands, John Fitzgibbon, T. O'Donnahue, J. C. Ketcheson, O. P. Martin, Chalmers Ingersoll, S. W. Tyler, W. D. Williams, Wm. Shannon, David Lalande, Charles, Frink, Aug. Carver, Charles Danenhower, H. S. Pickard, John C. Reid, Pitt Drake, H. T. Stien, John T. Russell, C. M. Judd, J. L. Bancroft, Joel A. Kinney, Ash Rielly, T. N. Francis, C. B. Stone, E. S. Comstock, Charles Beach, John Gleason, Judson Graves, Henry Hill, T. C. S. Brown, Martin Quinn, C. F. Sheldon, Geo. H. Kennedy, Samson Kennedy, Theodore Kennedy (three brothers), J. A. Vibbert, Hugh Adams, M. J. Lynch, Geo. H. Fergus, John Knox, Jeremiah Hanley, Dennis J. Buckley, M. C. Misener, Sam'l Davenport, Richard Moore, James McGowan, M. G. Mason, Chas. Duffy, Owen Mann R. M. Winans, J. J. Spaulding, Thos. F. Fitzwilliams,

Loyal A. Stevens, Chas. Ross, Colman Brown, C. M. Ross and Henry Grossman, E. M. Kerrott, David Hager, William Williford and Peter Price.

Though some of these did not enlist from Chicago, still they were all so fully recognized as Chicago printers, either before or since the war, that I came to the conclusion that I would be doing them an injustice by omitting their names from the list.

I have never been able to learn definitely how many of the above lost their lives in the army, although I am certain that a large majority of them escaped fatal consequences, and returned here at the expiration of their term of enlistment. It is well known that Dave Lalande was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, Jesse Lesuer at Shiloh, Wm. Shannon at the second Bull Run battle, and August Carver at Stone River. The two Medills, whose names appear in the list, were the younger brothers of Joseph Medill of the *Tribune*, and are both now dead. Wm. H. died during the war, where he gave every indication of distinguishing himself. He entered the service as a member of Barker's Dragoons, but shortly afterward raised a company for the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and was elected captain, from which position he was promoted to the rank of major. He was shot in a skirmish after the battle of Antietam, the wound he received terminating fatally. Sam'l J. Medill died a couple of years ago, after serving for years as managing editor of the *Tribune*, in which position he earned the good will and esteem of every printer who ever worked on that paper during his connection with it. Both of these gentlemen were at that time journeymen printers, and members of the typographical union. W. E. Quinton must have proved himself a thorough soldier, as he was transferred to the regular army after the war. He now holds a captain's commission in the 7th United States Infantry, and is in command of the recruiting service in this city. Owen Stuart and D. J. Hynes attained the highest rank of all the printers who left here; Stuart becoming colonel of the 90th Illinois Volunteers, and Hynes, lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Illinois Cavalry. They are both still living in this city. Griffin, Camberg, Frink, Conklin, Carroll, Fitzwilliams, Carver, Colman Brown, Stevens, Ford, Worrell and Cooper, all went into the Board of Trade Battery (of which Griffin was elected lieutenant) and A. H. Brown and John Fitzgibbon entered the navy. Among the rest there were many who made excellent soldiers and distinguished themselves in various ways. Among those who held commissions were John M. Farquhar, C. H. Blakely, G. W. McDonald, E. S. Davis, Geo. K. Hazlitt, J. C. Ketcheson and J. J. Spaulding. Bob Worrell was afterward a State Senator in Louisiana, and Thos. Sewell is now a successful merchant in Lincoln, Nebraska. Seth Ford, the blind musician, who lost his eyesight in blasting a mine, was in the city two or three years ago, and is now in the Eastern States. M. C. Misener, shortly after his enlistment, was sent on a secret mission to Memphis, where he barely escaped capture as a spy. He afterward became the army correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, and was successful in sending the first account of the battle of Fort Donelson that was received in this city, and probably the first that was received in the North. Charles Danenhower is a brother of the now famous Lieutenant Danenhower of the navy, and I believe they were both born in this city, where their father was connected with the newspaper business. C. M. Ross has been for the past twenty years city editor of the *Aurora Beacon*.

Take it all in all, the Chicago printers may well feel proud of their war record. Fully twenty per cent of their number enlisted; a proportion that will be found fully as high as can be presented by any other class of men. While many of them attained a distinction to which their friends can point with pride, none of them was guilty of an act that would disgrace themselves or the fraternity. In this connection I may say that one of the most unpretentious and praiseworthy examples of the citizen soldier that has ever come under my observation was exemplified in the conduct of William H. Waters, a young printer, who at the breaking out of the war was an apprentice in the office of Jameson & Morse. He was a gentlemanly, unassuming young fellow, who made many friends, and who knew how to keep them. Early in the war, and without a show of bluster or parade, he enlisted in the Mercantile Battery for a service of three years. He served his full term in a creditable manner, and without asking for or receiving a furlough,

returning to his former position in the office from which he had enlisted. He resumed his work with the air of a man who had performed what he considered his duty, and for which he was deserving of no further reward or recognition at the hands of the government. During an intimate acquaintance with him extending over a period of many years, I seldom knew Waters to refer to his war experience, and then only when some circumstance would seem to warrant it. Waters died a few years ago in this city of consumption.

What a striking contrast to the above was the conduct of Charles A. Stevenson! Who of the old-time printers does not recollect Charlie Stevenson? With what a gusto he would relate to his friends his experiences in the army; his privations, his heroism, and his innumerable hair-breadth escapes. Who of his many friends cannot picture him, when seated in a public house with a party of boon companions, and relating in glowing language how battles were fought and won? And with what an easy familiarity he would refer to General "Bill" Sherman, "Jack" Logan, or "Dick" Oglesby, or some of the men who played so prominent a part in the war. On such occasions, when Charlie was the lecturer—a position he invariably filled when there was anybody present that would listen—he would never refer to the notable men of the army by their full title or their full name, but always by some intimate abbreviation of their Christian names, endeavoring to leave the impression that he was hand in glove with all the famous men of the day, and relating his experiences in a way that would leave the impression that his presence was as necessary as his counsel was indispensable during those trying times. There were many men who had been in a position to know the truth, who stoutly maintained that if Stevenson had used a fraction of the energy he displayed in avoiding the burdens of the service in the proper direction, he would have made one of the model soldiers of the war. But these slanders had no effect in checking the volubility of our friend, who never lost an opportunity of relating his wonderful achievements in the field. The last information I had of Stevenson he was in the Soldiers' Home at Fortress Monroe, where, if he still lives, he no doubt answers a good purpose in recalling past scenes of glory to these battle-scarred veterans.

That the war had a beneficial effect on nearly all kinds of business is a fact that I do not think anybody will undertake to contradict now. The frequent calls that were made for troops, necessitated the expenditure of enormous sums of money on the part of the government. As this money was largely expended for the transportation of the troops, and for their maintenance, equipment and clothing, it quickly found its way into all the avenues of trade, and resulted in inaugurating a business boom which exceeded in magnitude anything that had ever taken place in the country. The universal stagnation that had pervaded the country since the panic of 1857 was dispelled as if by magic, and an opportunity was offered to immediately build up colossal fortunes. That many availed themselves of this opportunity the result proves beyond a doubt.

Notwithstanding the immense armies that were placed in the field, it can truthfully be stated, as an evidence of the wonderful resources of the North, that at no time was legitimate business crippled for the want of sufficient help to carry it on properly. True, there was no superabundance of labor in the country, such as there is at the present time, but there was enough to supply all the ordinary demands, and enough to enable capitalists to pursue any enterprise they saw fit to invest in.

The daily newspapers of the city profited by the improved condition of things too, perhaps, as great an extent as any other one business. The general desire for the latest news during an active campaign was so great that the newspaper offices were constantly besieged by immense crowds of people, all anxious for the fate of friends or for the result of an impending battle.

The *Tribune*, *Times* and *Journal*, particularly, by the enterprise perseverance and business tact displayed at that time, were enabled to emerge from the atmosphere of provincialism that had, until then, enveloped them, and to at once assume that metropolitan aspect and proportions that they have since so ably maintained, and which so well becomes them. The war was probably the first event of importance that had occurred during the lifetime of the Chicago daily papers that gave them a fair opportunity for competition with the older and better known papers of the East and West. It is needless to enlarge further

on the subject than to say, that owing to the energy of Chicago newspaper publishers, this city became at once the center of attraction, as one of the few points in the country from where reliable news of the progress of the war could be expected.

But while there was a marked and almost instantaneous improvement in business, the condition of the currency became, if anything, more detestable than it had been before the war. Metallic money of all kinds disappeared as completely from view as though it had been swallowed by an earthquake. Postage stamps, street-car tickets, in fact, anything and everything to which a value could be attached was used as fractional currency. The collector for an ordinary business house, returning from a tour of the city, made in the prosecution of his duties, would, on his return, generally be able to display a miscellaneous assortment of tokens of wealth that would astonish the business man of today. The collection would usually consist of everything imaginable, from a postage stamp to a pawn ticket, all of which would be received as a matter of course. In any of the large beer saloons, with which the city abounded then as liberally as it does at present, the spectacle was not an uncommon one to see a party of thirsty citizens at the close of a warm day, each energetically striving to shake a two and a three-cent postage stamp from their moist fingers in payment for a glass of beer. But with all the adhesive qualities of that class of money, it did not seem to stick to the average printer to any greater extent than does the coin of the realm at the present time. Indeed the argument has been advanced that it was during these times of perishable currency, that the printer acquired the habit of spending his money as fast as he earned it, and largely as a matter of self-protection.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL.

E. B. STILLMAN, for many years in the printing business in Chicago, and now proprietor of the *Jefferson* (Iowa) *Bee*, recently paid us a pleasant visit. Mr. S. has one of the most prosperous weeklies in the Hawkeye State, and has many warm personal friends in Chicago.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There is little change to note in the business outlook since our last monthly report. Though the volume of trade has not been as large as anticipated, in some quarters, there is a hopeful feeling prevailing that with the advent of spring times will materially change for the better. It is generally conceded, however, both by the paper dealers and type-founders that the existing keen competition does not warrant the expectation of an improvement in prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HON. FRANK W. PALMER, formerly editor of the *Inter Ocean*, and late postmaster of this city, has bought the Nashville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*.

THE Erwin Lane Paper Company has opened an office in this city in the *Tribune* building, where its interests will be looked after by J. A. Hill, secretary.

MESSRS. OSTRANDER & HUKU of this city are now engaged on an extensive order for electrotyping and stereotyping machinery for Shanghai, China.

BRADNER, SMITH & Co., of this city, have bought the old Keeney paper mill at Beloit, Wisconsin, paying therefor \$20,000. It is at present under lease to W. T. Randall.

BUSINESS in the printing trade in this city has decidedly changed for the worse since our last issue. Many printers are idle, and the encouraging report sent out in January has proved exceedingly short-lived.

THE Buffalo Printing Ink Works have established a branch office in Chicago, at 170 Madison street. Mr. John E. Burke is the western agent, and carries a full line of their goods, which are increasing in popularity.

MR. F. L. Goss, the popular foreman of the pressroom of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company, was, on Christmas Eve, made the recipient of a gold-headed cane, the gift of his employes. Mr. G., between his pleasure and surprise, decided that an invitation to the "boys" to a substantial supper was the most appropriate impromptu

speech he could make, and from the justice done the good things provided, and the hilarity and kindly feeling which prevailed, it was evident the participants were of a similar opinion.

THE firm of Geo. W. Spencer & Co., job printers at 166 Clark street, has been dissolved, Mr. Spencer retiring. The business is continued by Wallace & Clohesy, who assume all of the old firm's obligations.

WE must again compliment *The Lumber Trade Journal*, on its last issue, which contained, among other features, a supplement of nine portraits of prominent American machinery builders, which must prove an interesting souvenir to its manufacturing constituency.

A. H. BROWN, a clever and experienced workman, has, in connection with his brother, opened a new photo-engraving establishment at 87 and 89 Franklin street, where he is prepared to execute promptly and satisfactorily all work committed to his care. See advertisement.

THE NATIONAL BOOKBINDER, a monthly journal devoted to the art of bookbinding, and published by W. L. Tidd & Sons, of this city, has recently made its appearance. The initial number is a very creditable production, and we wish its publishers abundant success in their enterprise.

RUMOR has it that Chicago is to have a daily paper printed in the form and style of "Lovell's Library." The advertising space will be around the reading matter and between the lines. It is to have telegraphic and cable news all served up in Chicago's liveliest style, and it is to be called the *Philistine*.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS have recently placed one of their improved steam shaving machines, for stereotype and electrotype purposes, in Rand & McNally's, and the Newspaper Union offices of this city, also in the Journal Company of Lincoln, Nebraska. It is claimed that it is the most perfect machine of the kind in the market.

LAID OVER.—We have received from Mr. Samuel Rastall, unfortunately too late for the present issue, a very interesting communication in reply to the strictures of E. M. M. B., of San Francisco, on his system of type measurement, published in the January number. It will lose nothing of its pungency, however, by keeping it for another month.

HENRY F. CHASE, a well known Chicago compositor, died January 14, 1886, of bronchial affection. He was but twenty-eight years of age, though his appearance would warrant the conclusion that he was many years older. He was buried in the union lot at Rose Hill, on Sunday, January 17, and the funeral expenses were defrayed by the typographical union.

WE acknowledge the receipt from the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, a copy of their new engraving, "Representative Parisian Journals and Journalists." It shows fifteen of the leading newspapers of the French capital, with the portraits of their respective editors photographed thereon. It is an interesting and well executed picture.

MESSRS. R. HOE & Co., 199 and 201 Van Buren street, announce to the trade that they are now prepared, with the facilities at their office and shop to execute all orders for repairs on printers' machinery in general. They carry a large stock of cases, stands, cabinets, blankets, tapes and all other kinds of printers' material, enabling them to promptly supply their customers in Chicago and the West.

H. M. ROGERS, an old Chicago typo, referred to in Mr. Carroll's last article as deceased, writes from Kenosha, Wisconsin, under date of 26th inst., as follows: "A friend sends me a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER for January, and calls my attention to the statement that I am dead. Now, I know from positive experience that the dead galley contains no such matter as I am composed of. I am still alive, and waiting for the last impression and subsequent distribution."

A PERMANENT organization of the Printers' Benefit Society was effected on the 7th inst., and officers for the current year elected. The constitution and by-laws adopted provide that only members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, who shall pass a satisfactory medical examination, shall be members of the Society. A sick benefit of ten dollars per week, during disability, will be paid members. The dues are placed at fifty cents per month, the initiation two dollars, and

a medical examiner's fee of one dollar. The initiation fee, previous to March 1, will be one dollar. Action on the section providing for an assessment in case of death was deferred. The following are officers elected: Peter O'Brien, president; D. C. Kelly, vice-president; F. S. Pelton, secretary; Samuel K. Parker, treasurer; A. McCutcheon, Samuel Rastall, A. H. McLaughlin, trustees to serve two years; John L. Bancroft, O. S. Gauch, Otto Carqueville, to serve one year.

MR. F. K. TRACY, the genial and popular superintendent of the Chicago Newspaper Union, was recently presented by the employes of that establishment with a fine Elgin watch, cased in gold and handsomely engraved with the monogram of the recipient, and a suitable inscription. It was an honor worthily bestowed, as all who have the pleasure of Mr. Tracy's acquaintance will bear willing testimony to his uniform courtesy, gentlemanly bearing, and kind consideration to those placed under his charge.

As a large number of our readers know, it has long been the desire of the old-time printers of this city to form a social organization to be composed alike of employers and employes. With this object in view, a meeting was held in room 1, 191 South Clark street, on Tuesday evening, February 2. After a full interchange of opinion, the following committee was, on motion, appointed to extend invitations and make all necessary arrangements for a future meeting, at which temporary officers will be elected and a constitution submitted for adoption: A. C. Cameron, J. S. Thompson, M. J. Carroll, M. C. Misener, Samuel Rastall, John Buckie and Joel A. Kenney.

A NOVEL CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Mr. Joseph L. Firm, of La Fayette, foreman of the printing department of the Frank Leslie publishing house, was the recipient of a Christmas gift from Mrs. Leslie, in the form of an order for a web illustrated newspaper and book perfecting press. Mr. Firm, who is himself an inventor of some of the most valuable improvements in presses, has been connected with the Frank Leslie establishment for a long series of years, and the generous gift just bestowed upon him by its proprietor affords a conclusive proof that his services have been efficient and valuable. Mr. Firm has seven perfecting presses at present working successfully under his patents in this establishment.—*Jersey City Argus*.

No doubt the many friends in this city of Joseph L. Firm, who had charge of the press department of the Chicago *Illustrated News*, just previous to the fire, will be pleased to learn of his good fortune. Joseph Firm and his running mate Sandy Sutherland, who did the artistic on the western edition of the *Chimney Corner*, were the first to instruct the Chicago pressmen in the intricacies of wood printing, and at the proper time Mr. Firm's inventions will be described.

THE RECENT TYPESETTING CONTEST.—The following are the grand totals made by the several contestants, the time occupied in composition being twenty-one hours:

NAMES.	Ems Set.	Time Correcting, Minutes.	Net Composition.
W. C. Barnes.....	40,675½	58	39,225½
*Joseph McCann.....	40,348½	101½	37,804¾
Thos. C. Levy.....	36,640	105	34,015
Jos. M. Hudson.....	34,844½	37½	33,913¾
Leo Monheimer.....	35,165	72½	33,340¾
Clinton De Jarnatt.....	33,956½	103¾	31,362¾

The minion type used in the contest was from the office of the Chicago *Evening Mail*, which measured 15½ ems to the lower-case alphabet. One of the amusing incidents connected with the affair occurred on Sunday evening, during the last hour and a half of the race. Levy had started in to distance Hudson, the result between the two being very uncertain. Hudson had got through during the afternoon, and Levy was "plunging" along while laboring under intense excitement. His ears were stuffed with cotton batting in an endeavor to offset the confusion and noise arising from the compact crowd surging about him, while his black eyes bulged out as he rapidly but nervously snatched the type from the case. Soon the shrill voice of a female sounded above the din, declaring that she had been insulted, and the museum policeman coming to her rescue, discovered that she was intoxicated, and endeavored to pacify her. Instead of quieting her, however, she roundly abused the officer, and her voice rang out with the distinctness of a cornet, in an unintelligible harangue. Poor Levy was frantic. He stamped his feet, and at length in tones of

*McCann worked one-half hour less than the other contestants.

agony cried out, "For God's sake, gag her!" He eventually managed to secure third place, but there is no doubt that this obstreperous female cost him many valuable ems. In our next issue we shall present our readers with portraits of the contestants, together with the referee and proofreader, the group having been photographed in an elegant manner, and reduced in size adapted to the columns of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. The contest so successfully carried out in Chicago is to be followed by similar trials of speed and workmanship in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where the champions, Barnes and McCann, will contend for supremacy with the local "rushers" of those cities.

QUITE an exciting scene occurred in the City Council on Monday evening, February 8. Two weeks previously that body had passed an order providing that in its opinion all printing for the municipal departments should be given to offices employing members of the typographical union, but as the city charter states that all such work shall be given to the lowest bidder, the council endeavored to evade the letter of the law, and abide by the spirit of its order, by providing that in case the lowest bid came from a non-union office (as was almost certain), any union establishment which would do the work at the same figures should have it. When the estimates were opened it was found, as anticipated, that the lowest was from a non-union office, upon which the representative of a union establishment, who was present, promptly offered to do the work at the same bid, and the matter was brought up before the council at its next meeting. The proposition was denounced by several of its members, who were evidently forgetful of the fact that if there was anything discreditable connected therewith it was the Council itself which was responsible therefor, as the printers and the representative of the union office had only acted in strict accordance with the previous order of that body. After a heated discussion pro and con, it was decided by a vote of twenty-one to ten that the union bidder was entitled to the work.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our friends in the Southwest are informed that the old established house, the St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, are duly accredited agents of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. They will receipt for subscriptions and also have it on sale at retail immediately after publication. We also wish to state that it can be purchased at retail from Matt. Reiner, *Herald* pressroom, Omaha, Neb.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE Union Printing Company, Lewiston, Maine, send a very neat letter-head and business card.

GOLDING & COMPANY, of Boston, have issued a series of cards worked in "Karnac," printed on one of their Chromatic presses, in the highest style of the art.

A. B. LAMBORN, La Crosse, Wisconsin, issues one of the neatest cards of the season, in colors. It is attractive and well proportioned, while the presswork is all that could be desired.

A NUMBER of letter-heads from Hull Holcomb, of Paris, Illinois, display some creditable designs, but the presswork is certainly not in keeping, in a single instance, with the composition.

JAS. McMILLAN, 111 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, sends an office calendar, handsomely worked in gold and black. Its neatness of design, general attractiveness and execution entitle it to high praise.

A CONTRIBUTOR, well known to the readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, Mr. Chas. Burrows, of Schenectady, N. Y., furnishes a bill-head which is really the work of an artist in design and execution.

AHRENS & SHERWOOD, Garrettsville, Ohio, are represented by a clean and neatly printed four page New Year's business greeting, the outside of which is embellished by the firm's card on a light slate-colored tint.

THE Commercial Publishing Company, 115 Jefferson Street, Detroit, has lately issued a small 28-page statement of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, which displays a great deal of ingenuity, each page being encircled by a different design of rule work, such as a shield, scroll, fan, horseshoe, palette, star, etc. There certainly is room for improvement in a number of the curves and miters,

which somewhat detracts from their merits, but the title page in red, black and gold, on a light blue tint, is a very attractive piece of work.

THE business card, in colors, from R. S. Baird & Company, Milwaukee, is a very finely executed sample. Its features are distinct and harmonious, the rule work and coloring being especially commendable.

A. W. BOWRON, Ashland, Wisconsin, sends some specimens of letter-heads, etc., which, though unpretentious, reflect credit on the compositor. The propriety, however, of crowding with ornamental type is questionable, and the presswork is far from perfection.

A VARIED assortment of samples from the *Agitator* Printing and Publishing House, Wellsville, Pennsylvania, especially the bill-head of the firm, in colors, which is chaste, neat and effective, is worthy of especial commendation, and evinces the manipulation of a first-class job compositor.

FROM the Haskell Printing Company, of Atchison, Kansas, comes an odd and somewhat attractive business circular, though some of the many imps with which it is illustrated would appear to better advantage if the eyes were fixed on their work instead of staring into vacancy. Consistency is a jewel.

A VERY great improvement is noted in the supplemental specimens received from W. F. Leonard, Kamas, Utah, the business card in arborette, with border, worked, as we are informed, on a new Golding jobber, being a very praiseworthy effort, though we think the spacing between lines might be materially improved.

OGDEN BROS. & Co., Knoxville, Tennessee, send some very creditable specimens of rule work, worthy of more than a passing notice, because they have been executed without the use of either mitering or rule-bending machine. We trust they will fall into the hands of some apprentice who will put them to good use.

THE programme and admission ticket to the first annual ball of Erie Typographical Union, in colors, from the *Herald* job office, will do very well for the first celebration, but we shall expect something better for the second. The programme proper seems a little too crowded, and old Ben's attitude at his case is one we cannot commend.

It is an old though trite saying that the bane and antidote go together. This is verified by the receipt of a goodly-sized bunch of samples of commercial printing received from the establishment of George W. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas, which we have examined with a good deal of pleasure. The general excellence displayed in all classes of work is worthy of especial commendation, much of it evincing talent of the highest order.

THE Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, have issued the Columbia Bicycle calendar, a work of art worthy of a place in any office, library or parlor. Each day of the year is given in a separate slip, with a cycling quotation of interest—in fact a miniature encyclopedia upon the universally utilized "steel of steel." The calendar is mounted upon heavy board, upon which is executed a combination of cycling scenes by G. H. Buck, of New York.

THE samples from R. M. Rulison, of Flushing, Michigan, claimed to be executed by a boy sixteen years of age, are of a character which lead us to believe that some are originals and some are copies, because the difference in the execution warrants this conclusion. The bad taste displayed in the circular of following a line of pica "Eastlake" with the catch line "of" in long primer antique extended, must be self evident. It is always best also to put the name of town and county in plain type instead of in hieroglyphics. The same objections apply to the card, but the note-head and envelope reflect credit on our young friend, even if they were copied or set up under a little coaching.

SEVERAL samples received too late for present mention are laid over, and will be noticed in our next issue.

MR. EDWIN A. WHITING, formerly superintendent of the Whiting Paper Mill No. 2, Holyoke, Massachusetts, died at Pomona, California, on Thursday morning, January 7, of consumption. Mr. Whiting was the son of W. B. Whiting, a brother of Congressman William Whiting, and was thirty-three years old. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and his death will be deplored by a wide circle of friends.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. E. Hamilton and M. Katz, manufacturers of Holly-wood type, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Katz retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of HAMILTON & BAKER.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The copartnership heretofore existing and carried on by Alexander Vanderburgh, Heber Wells and Mary Low, as executress of Henry M. Low, deceased, under the firm name of VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., at Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York, and at Paterson, New Jersey, has been dissolved by mutual consent, the said Mary Low withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued by the said Alexander Vanderburgh and Heber Wells, under the same firm name, who will receive all debts and pay all liabilities due or owing by the late firm.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Cincinnati *Telegram* is putting in a new perfecting press.

A CHARTER has been granted Syracuse Pressmen's Union, No. 20.

AN expert typesetter can rub two sides of 287,000 agate type in six working days.

THE membership of Typographical Union, No. 80, increased fifty-five during the past year.

THE Manchester (N. H.) *Union* says one news agent sold 187,584 of its copies during 1885.

HARTFORD, CONN., now prohibits the selling of Sunday newspapers on the streets, after 10 A.M.

THE Public Printer is in favor of a restoration of the wages in the government printing-office.

FIVE typographical unions have recently been organized in the New England states, Lynn, Massachusetts, being the latest.

THE *Amerikai Nemzetor*, of New York, is the name of the only paper in the Magyar language published in this country.

TEN female compositors were recently admitted to the St. Louis Typographical Union, being a portion of the force recently employed on the *Post Dispatch*.

IN San Francisco a dozen Chinese firms have engaged in lithography, and in cheap work, as in label and card printing, are proving formidable competitors to the American printers.

MR. MELVIN, one of the proprietors of the Annapolis *Republican*, has secured the state printing for Maryland. His bid was \$10,700, and he has given bonds in the sum of \$25,000.

THE chancery court at Richmond, Virginia, has ordered the receiver of the *Whig*, a newspaper sixty-two years of age, to suspend its publication and find a market for the material heretofore used.

THE *Smiths* is the name of a new paper published by the Smiths' Publishing Company, of Richmond, Michigan. It is entirely a family affair, every item and article in it relating to persons bearing the name of Smith.

THE value of book, job and newspaper printing in New England, the Middle and Western States in 1860 reached \$39,428,043, while the product of the same industries for the same states in 1850 was but \$11,586,549.

AT a late meeting of the Reading Typographical Union resolutions were passed protesting against the passage of the international copyright bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Senator Hawley, of Connecticut.

OF an average membership of one hundred and twenty-five during the year of 1885, the Kansas City Typographical Union did not lose a single member by death. It was not a very healthy place for union printers, either, the early part of the year.

A SCORE of newspaper publishers, editors and reporters located in New Jersey met in Jersey City on Saturday night, December 26, and organized the New Jersey Press Club. The following officers were selected: D. McAgdon, president; C. W. Gesner, first vice-president; Albert Hoffman, second vice-president; William G. Gorman, recording

secretary; J. P. McCormick, corresponding secretary; W. H. Wall, treasurer; J. B. Burr, librarian; board of managers: M. Mullone, Z. K. Pangborn, W. E. Sackett, Hugh F. McDermott and Joseph M. Noonan.

THE Detroit Typographical Union, at its last regular monthly meeting, elected Thomas H. Renshaw delegate to the thirty-fourth session of the International Typographical Union. The election of the second delegate will take place at the February meeting.

THE *Justice*, a morning daily paper at Burlington, Iowa, was recently sold at constable's sale for \$790, to satisfy a mortgage. The *Justice* has been run as a labor paper, and was bid in by the Knights of Labor, who expect to continue it under a new management.

THE Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says Eben D. Thompson, a compositor on that paper, in six nights' work, recently distributed and set 83,400 ems, straight matter, nonpareil type, and his proof was of the best. There is probably an error in the first figure, however.

ON the 28th ult. the Atlanta *Constitution* gave a banquet in that city in honor of its correspondents, three hundred in number, from all parts of the Union. They were all present as guests of the *Constitution*, their traveling expenses, etc., being paid by that paper.

AT the last meeting of Union 58, Portland, Oregon, the following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: Frank C. Baker, president; E. A. Bridgeman, vice-president; W. F. Osburn, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Humphrey, recording and corresponding secretary; J. Henry Brown, sergeant-at-arms.

THERE are in the United States today one hundred and fifty newspapers and magazines published by men of color. The newspapers are issued weekly and the magazines quarterly. The most conspicuous and influential of these publications is issued in New York, and has a circulation of 9,000 copies.

AT a meeting of the St. Louis Pressmen's Union No. 6, held January 12, the following officers were installed: Geo. Meinz, president; Otto Kalbitz, vice-president; J. Dickbrader, financial secretary; Ed. Gayou, corresponding secretary; Wm. Hamlin, recording secretary; Henry Klein, sergeant-at-arms; Executive Committee, Geo. Schalz, L. Slenger, J. Thomas; delegates to Trades Assembly, Geo. Meinz, J. Fred. Barth.

A CORRESPONDENT in Montpelier, Vermont, under date of January 27, 1886, writes: Having noticed many instances of rapid typesetting, I thought the following might prove of interest to your readers: G. L. Lawrence, pressman in the *Argus and Patriot* office, who has not worked at the case for a number of years, set, on January 26, a little over 3,250 ems solid brevier in one hour and fifty minutes. George Blair, foreman in said office, is authority for this statement. Beat it if you can.

FOREIGN.

A NEW illustrated Parisian daily has made its appearance. It is an eight page sheet.

THE periodical with the largest circulation in Great Britain is *Lloyd's Weekly*—650,000 per week.

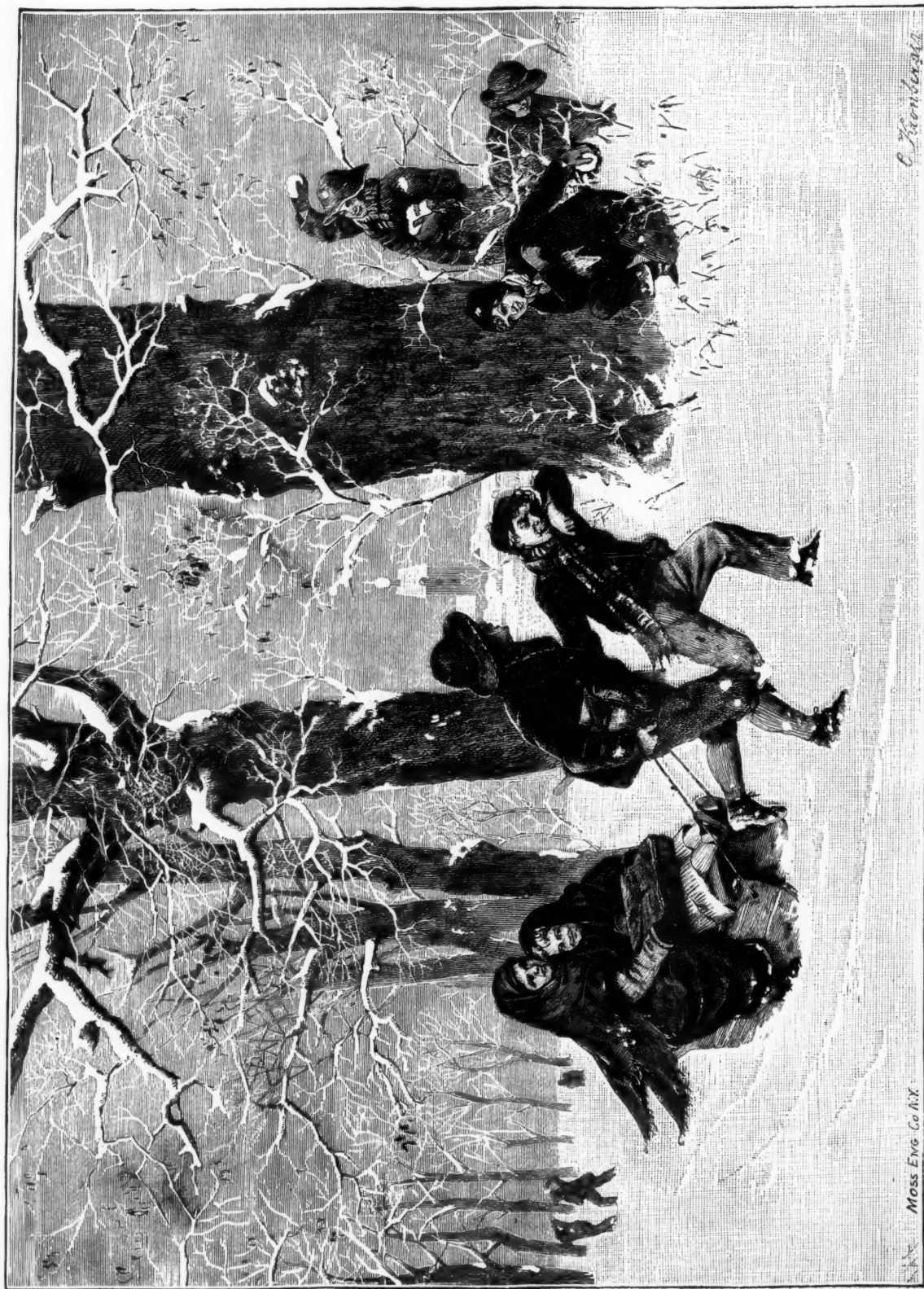
FOR the first time in the history of Japan a lady writer has been taken on the editorial staff of one of the best newspapers in Tokio.

THE Hamburg Typographical Association, in conjunction with the local Historical Society, is organizing an exhibition of typographic curiosities and of old and modern printing plant.

THE first periodical, the *Echo de Perse*, a semi-official paper, has made its first appearance in Persia. The journal, printed in French at Teheran, is said to enjoy the patronage of the czar.

HERE is one novelty of Mexican journalism: The *Rio Bravo*, of Laredo de Tamaulipas, says it received three letters calling upon it to attack General Manuel Gonzales and his administration in its columns, and that in one of the letters \$200 was inclosed.

THE first paper in Siberia was published in 1857 at Irkutsk, as the *Irkutsk Government Gazette*, which never printed more than 500 copies. The paper with "the widest circulation" is now the *Sibia* published for the first time in 1875, and printing, according to its own statement, 1,218 copies.



THE AMBUSCADE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE New York *Lithographer* is the name of a new semi-monthly journal devoted to lithography and the graphic arts, which made its first appearance December 19.

TO CLEAN BRASS RULES.—When verdigris gathers on the face of brass rule, and it won't print sharp, take a little diluted oxalic acid and wash the face. Never scrape it with a knife.

ERASTUS BROOKS says in the *Journalist*: "In my forty-five years of journalistic experience, I have witnessed the rise and decline of one hundred and twenty-five daily newspapers in New York City. Of these only six remain."

THE reason why the London *Times* was first called the "Thunderer" was in ironical allusion to a paragraph contributed by Captain Sterling, commencing: "We thundered forth the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform."

A NEW paper-cutting machine has been put on the market in France, and it is claimed for it that it will cut flat paper on four sides at once; folded papers, blank-books, etc., on three, and always cut two bundles at once. It is called *La Vitesse*.

PRINTING was introduced into Connecticut in 1709, by William Short, from Boston, who set up a press at New London. The first book said to have been printed in the colony is entitled the "Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline," dated 1710.

COMPLIMENTARY COLORS.—Select several cards of different colors, and in the center of each fasten, by a little mucilage, a small round piece of black paper. Place over the card thus prepared a piece of thin white tissue paper. The variety of hues which the black assumes is very amusing.

THE Massachusetts Suburban Press Association met in Boston recently to discuss the respective merits of the folio and quarto newspapers. We are of the opinion that the folio, when it reaches a size above eight columns to the page, has no merits. The quarto is the proper thing.—*Franklin Sentinel*.

A WELL known citizen of Burlington, Iowa, has appended to his will a bequest of \$100 to the newspaper man, who will write at his death, the neatest and best obituary notice, his wife to constitute the committee of award. It is said that the reporters are anxious that the clause be made operative at once.

A BELT traveling 800 feet per minute will safely transmit one horse-power for each inch in width if the pulleys are both the same diameter and the belt laps over one-half of each; but if the belt laps on but one-quarter of either pulley's circumference, then it would have to travel 1,230 feet per minute to transmit a horse-power for each inch in width.

PATRICK O'ROURKE, who for forty-four years was connected with the New York *Tribune*, died lately, aged 71. He became associated with Horace Greeley in the *Log Cabin* in 1840, and assisted in issuing the first number of the *Tribune* in 1841. His death leaves Thomas N. Rooker the sole survivor of the original proprietors now engaged on the *Tribune*.

RICE paper is made from a tree which is a native of China. It grows seven feet high, with branches 20 feet in circumference, while drooping like magnificent plumes in regular form are 12 or 14 white pinnacles, three feet in length. The stem seldom grows more than four inches and is filled with a beautiful white pith, and it is from this that the celebrated rice paper is manufactured.

TYPEFOUNDERS vary the proportions of lead and antimony in type according to the sizes to be cast. The scale is somewhat as follows: Common type metal consists of nine parts lead to one of antimony; six or seven of lead and one of antimony for large type; five of lead and one of antimony for middle sized type; four lead and one antimony for small type, and three lead to one antimony for the smaller sizes.

PRINTING-INK appears, when on white paper, blacker and colder than on tinted paper; while on yellow or tinted paper it appears pale and without density. For taking printing-ink most perfectly, a paper should be chosen that is free from wood in its composition, and, at the same time, one that is not too strongly glazed. Wood paper is said to

injure the ink through the nature of its composition. Its materials are very absorbent of light and air, and its ingredients go badly with color. Pale glazed or enameled paper, on the other hand, brings out color brilliantly.

A PAPER was recently read before one of the foreign chemical societies, in which the writer showed that filter paper, ordinarily so weak, can be rendered tough, and at the same time pervious to liquids, by immersing it in nitric acid of relative density, 1.42, then washing it in water. The product is different from parchment paper made with sulphuric acid, and it can be washed and rubbed like a piece of linen.

THE pretty custom of getting up Christmas trees for poor printers' orphans has been most effectually carried out by two different printers' committees at Vienna. According to the last weekly reports published, one of them had collected 874 florins, and the other 756 florins, together about £160. Besides the money, picture books and different kinds of stationery have been contributed by some of the Vienna publishers.

BY means of a new and ingenious machine, wood intended for paper pulp is shaved off so finely that it is ready to go at once into the boiler. The machine takes a log twelve inches in length, which it revolves at a speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute, and a sharp cutter shaves off a shaving so thin that it would take 750 of them to make an inch, a nicety of execution which may be judged of by the fact that 200 sheets of ordinary paper are required to make an inch.

A GERMAN manufacturer suggests the manufacture of sheets of drawing paper with gummed edges; so that, when the sheet is to be used, it will only be requisite to dampen it all over in the usual way (say with a sponge), and then to press the edges down on the board. The sheet is next covered, weighted and allowed to dry. He claims that the paper is thus strained more readily and evenly, and will not buckle up, nor will the edges frill as in the case when the gum is fresh.

AT the beginning of 1885, 4,092 papers of all denominations were published in France and its colonies, and no fewer than 1,586 of them were issued at Paris. Next to the metropolis in the number of papers followed the Department du Nord (Lille), with 130; then Bouches-du-Rhone (Marseilles), with 97; Gironde (Bordeaux), with 91; Seine Inferieure (Havre), with 83; Rhone (Lyons), with 78; Alpes Maritimes with 63. Of political papers Paris publishes 87, whilst the provinces show the respectable number of 1,360.

THERE are twenty-two letterpress printing-offices in the island of Java, and in nearly all private offices the work, even composition, is done by Chinese, under the management of Dutchmen, while the government office gives occupation to European workmen only, with the rank of employés. The town of Batavia possesses six letterpress and two lithographic offices; of the rest there are five at Soerabaja, four at Samarang, two at Soerakarta, and the remaining five are distributed in five different towns. The island of Sumatra can only boast of two, and Celebes of one printing-office.

AN ACQUISITION.

The following humorous announcement appears in Golding & Co's Bulletin of Novelties for February, a pamphlet issued by that firm from their printers' supply house, 179 to 199 Fort Hill square, Boston:

TAKE WARNING!



This is the picture of a new employé of ours, who is hired to assault the following varieties of humanity:

The man who sends in roller cores, old type, etc., without putting his name on the package.

The man who sends in old type mixed with horseshoe nails, brass, leads, and tomato cans.

The man who sends in an order [thank you!] and asks a dozen questions on the same sheet. [Put your questions on a separate sheet, if you please.]

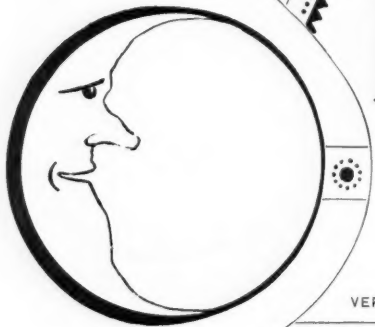
The man who thinks he sends a sample, and doesn't.

The man who takes six months to get his order ready, and wants his press and outfit in six hours.

THE INLAND PRINTER would like to utilize his services in connection with some parties whose request for a *sample copy* comes around regularly each month. Take warning!

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.

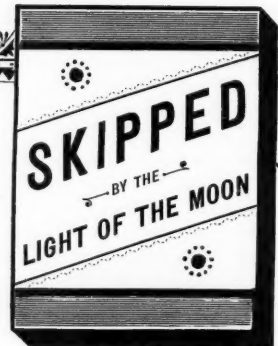
LOUIS HARRISON.
JOHN GOURLAY.



FUNNY,
VERY, VERY FUNNY.

HARRISON
AND GOURLAY

The Eccentric Comedians.



Chicago, 188.....

M. F. DOUGHERTY, COMPOSITOR, WITH J. M. W. JONES, CHICAGO.

APPRENTICE'S SPECIMEN.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED EXCLUSIVE JOB OFFICE IN THE CITY.

Nos. 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84 STATE STREET.

Office of

JOHN P. SMITH, PRINTER AND BINDER.

Manufacturer of

BLANK BOOKS.

ESTABLISHED 1873

TELEPHONE No. 491.

BY A. J. SMITH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y. 1886.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE sincerely regret to state that since our last publication the well known establishment of Crosscup & West, of Philadelphia, specimens of whose workmanship have often been admired by our readers, has been burned to the ground. It is now temporarily located at 14 North Seventh street. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to send them a statement of account, with check in settlement of same.

THE Van Everen Library Numbers, perforated and gummed like postage stamps, from one inch face to a quarter of an inch, and under, are the cheapest and most perfect in the market. Their adjustable book covers, for colleges, schools, societies and libraries, are the only supplementary covers that can be successfully and inexpensively used on the varying sizes of school and library books. Send for price list to 116 Nassau street, Room 8, New York.

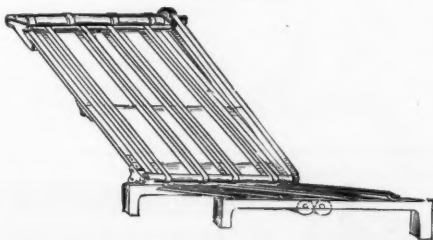
A PROSPEROUS FIRM.—We learn it is the intention of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton & Baker, manufacturers of the well known Holly-Wood Type at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, to enlarge their business during the coming year to at least double its present capacity. They propose to manufacture a full line of printers' wood material, including cases, cabinets, reglet, furniture, labor-saving furniture and reglet cases, cutting sticks for paper cutters, borders, rule, etc. Their factory is one of the best arranged in the country, being splendidly lighted, and heated by steam, while the machinery used is from their own designs, and was built expressly for their business. Thirty hands are constantly employed, who are under the immediate supervision of J. E. Hamilton.

THE MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY.

This institution, located at Pearl street, New York, probably the largest of the kind in the world, and whose work is favorably known throughout the country, is prepared to reproduce a perfect fac-simile of any drawing, on steel, wood or lithographic engraving, old or new, in a very short time and at a comparatively small cost, doing the work with the exquisite finish only possible by means of photography.

Notwithstanding its present proportions, Mr. Moss, who is an untiring student and experimenter in the line of his business, is constantly making valuable improvements and extensions. With the aid of his son, R. B. Moss, he has recently perfected a method of producing engraved relief plates direct from photographs and wash drawings, thus avoiding the necessity of having such pictures first drawn with a pen. Some of these productions are marvels of perfection, and in their delicacy and depth of color approach steel engravings.

TO PRINTERS.



The above illustration represents an attaching device for connecting newspaper folders with the press; a patent for same, No. 331,762, having been granted to R. T. Brown, of this city, on the 8th day of December, 1885. The patent covers as follows: "In a sheet-carrier attachment for folding machines, the combination in the frame, or table, that spans the space between the printing-press and folding machine, the hinges joining the upper and lower half of said table in a manner whereby the two parts will fold with their under sides together; also a hinge, joining the lower portion of table in such a manner as to allow the attachment to be folded back upon the folding machine."

Also, on the 14th day of July, 1885, Mr. Brown was granted a patent, No. 322,344, covering on still another attachment, to wit: "In an attachment for connecting a printing-press and a folding

machine, the combination of a table which spans the space between said machines and two sets of conveyor rolls, between which the sheets pass."

This information is given to not only explain the devices, but inform those contemplating the purchase of attached folders, that we are the sole owners of said patents, all others being infringements, and, therefore, liable for damages. Our attorneys have been instructed to bring suit against those manufacturing without permission, and while we desire to avoid annoyance to those who have been innocent purchasers in the past, we shall do all we can to protect our rights in the future.

We devote our entire time to the manufacture of folding machines; employ the most skilled labor, and strive in every way to improve this class of printers' machinery. This all costs money, and we feel assured that printers generally will appreciate our efforts to not only produce the most improved machinery, but advocate protection, on our part, of our rights.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.

ERIE, PA., February 1, 1886.

W. DOWNING, *Manager*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, flat; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, nine hours, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$16 and \$18.

Columbus.—State of trade, very good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. Every one employed. No one complaining.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The boycott on the *Democrat* is being vigorously pushed.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14. There is no demand for newspaper men, but jobwork is plenty.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Every newspaper office in the city is in the union.

Joliet.—State of trade, medium; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. There is no difficulty at present, but may have something different to report next month.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Mobile.—State of trade, at a stand still; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. No existing difficulty, except our inability, so far, to abolish the use of "boiler plates" on two of the dailies.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, tolerably good; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. We have been purging some of the union offices, and putting the boycott on all rat offices, and have made good headway.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Sioux City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull for two or three months; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$16.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Tramps occasionally get subbing for a day or two.

Springfield.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The union is making strenuous efforts to bring unfair offices to time.

Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15.80. Both morning and evening papers (non-union) are being boycotted.

Toronto.—State of trade, slightly better; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 32½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. The boycott on the *Mail* is having a telling effect.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 or \$15.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

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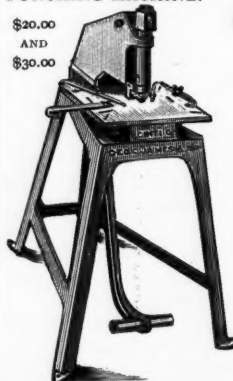
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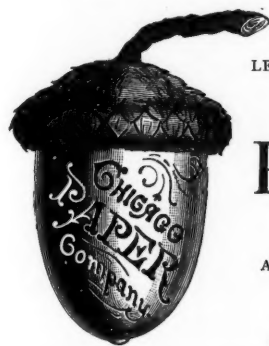
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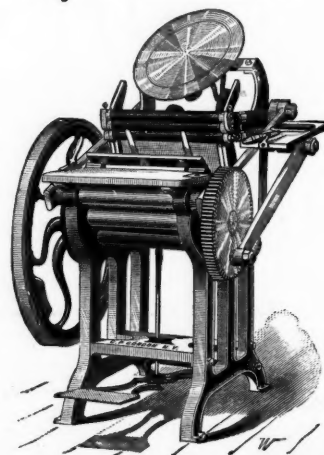
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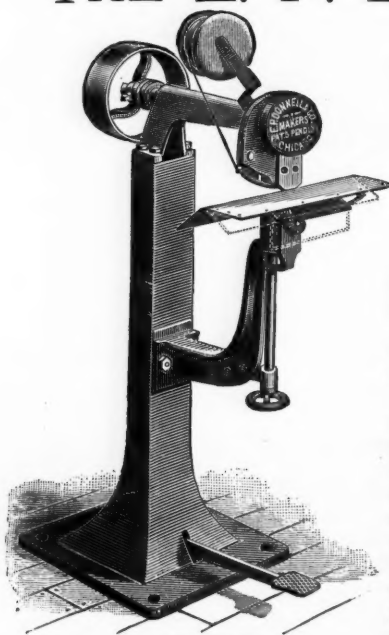
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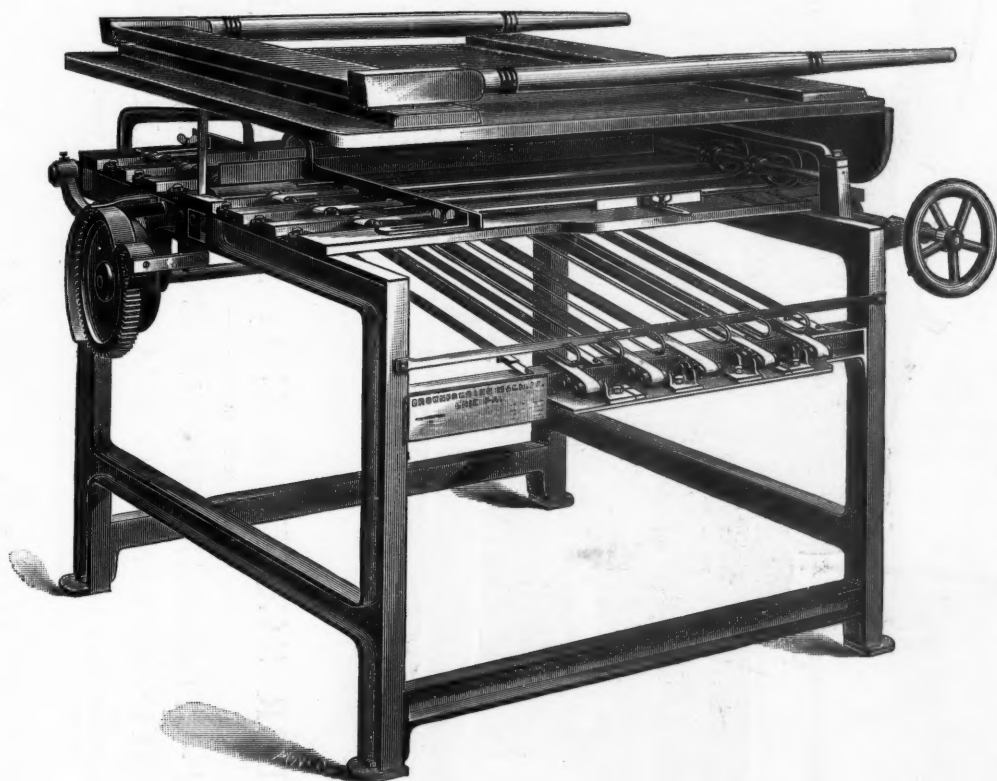
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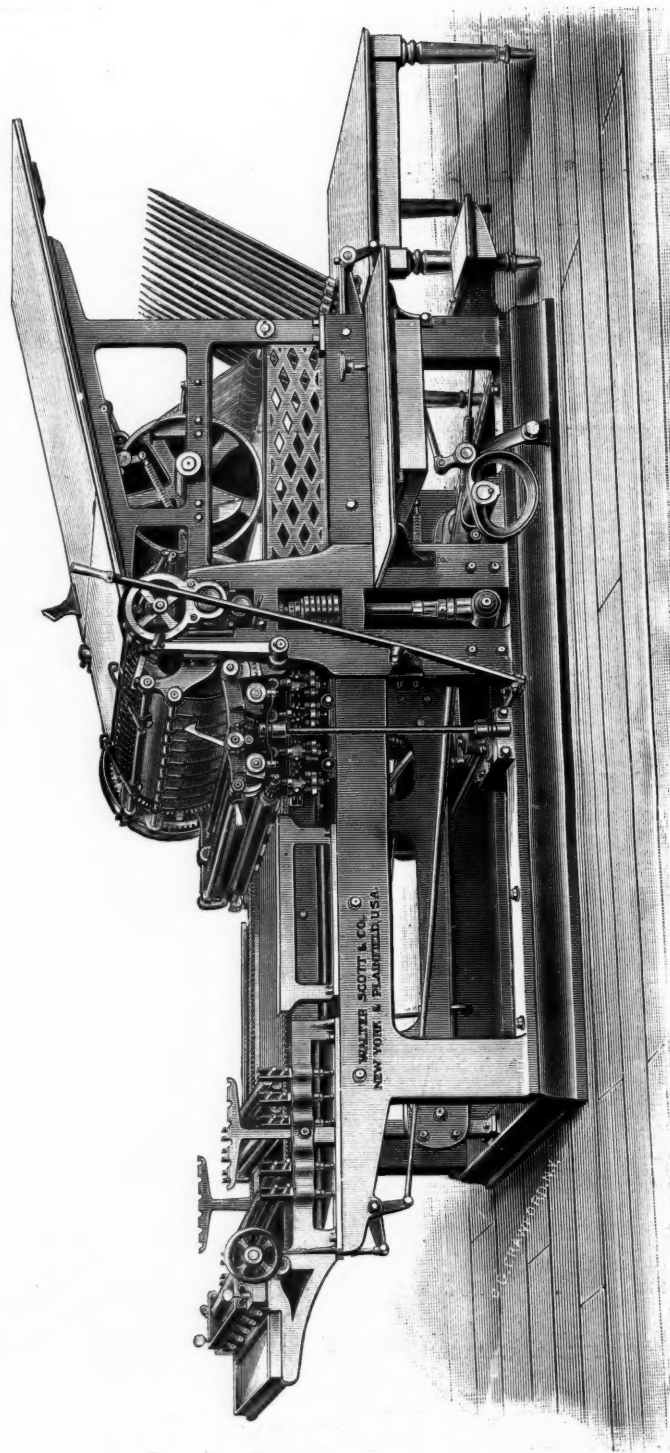


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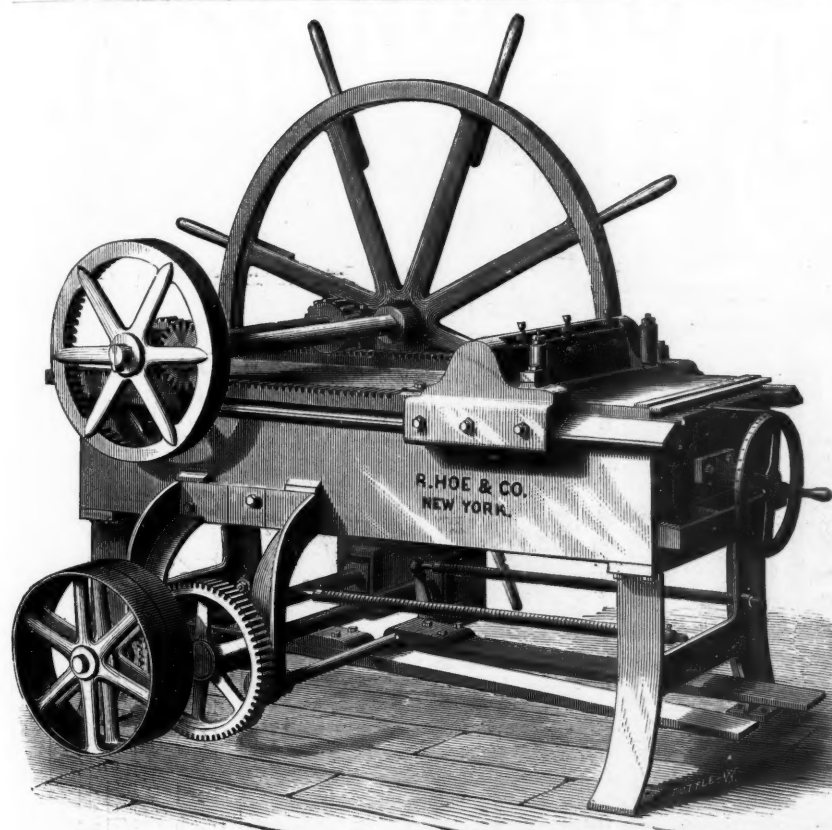
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